DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS—(*contd.*)

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

PRESIDENT : The House will resume the discussion on Demand 3 in the last of Demads for supplementary grants. Mr. Chidambaram Pillai had not completed his speech yesterday. Will he please continue?

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*) : As regards recruitment, the Committee missed one important field, *viz.*, the Legislature of the country. In so far as the superior services are concerned, it has been forgotten that the Government Service could be filled by members of the Legislature. Perhaps the mistake arose in this way. The expression 'Public Service' has been misunderstood by the Committee. The name "Public Servants" cannot properly be applied to Government servants. We, the elected members of the Legislature, are the public servants. We are doing public service. It is much more proper to call members of the Legislature 'public servants' than the Government employees. Government employees, in my view, are not public servants at all.

In olden days, one of the essential conditions for recruitment, so far as the higher posts were concerned, was that persons should have rendered meritorious public service, and it was understood also that men and women who played a prominent part in public life would be entertained in Government service. That aspect of the question has not been understood or rather has been missed by the Committee. Now to illustrate, I may be permitted to say, in passing, Sir, that public life has got to be lived now under very strenuous conditions. For instance, there are the Municipalities. These Municipalities are rendering public service and people who have got experience of local self government, like Municipal Presidents, for instance, have got first-hand experience of men and things also. Their services could be utilized. Not only they, but members of the Legislature, could also be appointed in Government service. It is not to be understood that members of the Legislature are above accepting Government employment. That is a mistake altogether. Many people in the Legislature have accepted Government service in the past and they have shone in the Government service also. Therefore some seats must have been reserved for the members of the Legislature.

My friend, Mr. Thanu Pillai, asked me a question yesterday why the Vellalas were fighting shy of having to pass competitive examinations. We do not get elected to the Legislature by competitive examinations. If we are fit enough as legislators because of other qualifications, I believe, the same qualification might hold good in the case of public service, I mean Government service, also.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*) : May I know from the member whether the member suggests any proportion for the members of the Legislature?

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*) : On an equal basis, say 50 per cent.; No harm in that. For instance, that

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

would be solving the difficulty of some of the members. They could avoid competitive examinations and the very necessary qualification required for competitive examinations. I shall cite an instance. A Tahsildar for Nedumangad is wanted. If I were asked to sit for a competitive examination I am not sure of getting through. People of Nedumangad will not vote for me for a Tahsildar's place. There will be only one person fit for the place, *viz.*, the honourable gentleman who now fills that place in the Assembly. It will have to be people who have got experience in the public service. Again, for instance, during the course of the discussion on the Edavagai Bill, one of my friends on this side of the House, did yeoman service on behalf of the public. As a matter of fact, he was fighting single-handed for the public; and what recognition does the Report bestow upon such public service? Though I am putting it lightly, these are also matters that ought to be considered by the Government.

Secondly, I come to the Vellala group; and naturally I am afraid of competitive examination and I believe that there are ever so many other sections of the people who feel like that. In the Report itself we find that the classification proceeds upon some communities being treated as monopolists and some as non-monopolists and lately I came to know that the Vellalas also fall within the category of monopolists. I was not aware of it till very recently; and if it is so, I am very sorry for the Vellalas because they have no right of monopolising the Government service.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): May I know from the member whether any monopoly is granted by Government to any community?

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): It is not a question of Government granting it, nor their going and seizing it.

I will just show how it came about. Years ago, there was one Dewan by name Arumugom Pillai. Dewans were known as Dalavas. He was taken captive by enemies from British India. The Ruler of that time was in difficulties and he paid a large sum of money, borrowed from Kottar merchants, as ransom to the enemies to free the Dewan. Those people received the money, but they did not release the Dewan then. So the Vellalas thought, perhaps, that the Dewanship was a troublesome affair and they never aspired for it, afterwards. *(Laughter.)* Then they began to monopolise the Account Department. They were not exactly responsible for that state of affairs, because, during the time of Her Highness Rani Parvati Bai, it seems that people in North Travancore were not familiar with accounts and account-keeping. Therefore, some of these people were sent over to North Travancore for teaching accounts and Tamil in schools to be started by them. This is the *Neet* issued by Her Highness on the 19th of Edavam 992 M. E.

"കൊടുത്തുട്ട സാധനവും വാങ്ങിച്ചുകൊട്ട അവസ്ഥയും അറിഞ്ഞു. കൊല്ലത്തിനു വടക്കുള്ള പ്രദേശങ്ങളിൽ ഒള്ള പിള്ളരെ എഴുത്തുപഠിപ്പി

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. P. Chidambaram Pillai]

ക്കുന്നതിന് വാദ്ധ്യാന്മാക്ക് ശമ്പളംകൊടുപ്പാൻ ജനങ്ങൾക്ക വകയില്ലാ തെയും പള്ളിക്കൂടവുംവച്ച വാദ്ധ്യാന്മാർ വന്ന പാക്കാതെയും ആ ദിക്കി ലുള്ള ആളുകൾക്ക എഴുത്തും കണക്കും ഇടപെട്ടുള്ള അഭ്യാസം ഏറവും കുറവായിട്ട വന്നിരിക്കുന്നവെന്നും, പണ്ടാരവകയിൽനിന്നും ശമ്പളംകൊ ടുത്ത വാദ്ധ്യാന്മാരെ ആക്കി പിള്ളരെ എഴുത്തും കണക്കും പഠിപ്പിച്ച പ്രാപ്തരാക്കിയാൽ ഓരോ ഉദ്യോഗത്തിനും കണക്കെഴുത്തിനും ഉപകാ രമായിട്ടും രാജാത്തെയ്ക്ക യശസ്സും കീർത്തിയും ധർമ്മവും അഭിവൃദ്ധിയാ യിട്ടും വരുന്നതാകകൊണ്ട് ആ വകക്ക മലയാണ്മ അക്ഷരവും വില്പത്തി യും ജ്യോതിഷവും വശമുള്ളതിൽ ഒരാളിനേയും, തമിഴും കണക്കും വശമു ള്ളതിൽ ഒരാളിനേയും ഇതിന്മണ്ണം ഓരോ സ്ഥലത്തേക്ക രണ്ട വാദ്ധ്യാ ന്മാർവീതം ആക്കി അവക്ക പേർ ഒന്നിന മാസം ഒന്നിന ൫൦ പണം വീതം ശമ്പളംവച്ച് കൊടുത്താൽ പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്നതാകകൊണ്ട് ഇപ്പോൾ മാവേലിക്കര മണ്ഡപത്തുംവാതുക്കലേക്ക് രാമവാര്യനേയും, ശങ്കരലിംഗ വാദ്ധ്യാനേയും, കാർത്തികപ്പള്ളി മണ്ഡപത്തുംവാതുക്കലേക്ക അരിപ്പാട്ട കൊച്ചുപിള്ള വാര്യനേയും ശ്രീചിന്ത്രത്ത വള്ളിനായകം വാദ്ധ്യാനേയും തി രുവല്ലാ മണ്ഡപത്തും വാതുക്കലേക്ക വട്ടപ്പറമ്പിൽ കുഞ്ഞുകുഞ്ഞിനേയും ചട്ടനാഥവിദ്ധ്യാനേയും കൊട്ടാരക്കര മണ്ഡപത്തുംവാതുക്കലേക്ക പേരൂർ കറുപ്പിനേയും ശിവജ്ഞാനംപിള്ളയേയും ആക്കി അവക്ക പേരൊന്നി ന ൫൦ പണാവീതം ശമ്പളംവച്ച കൊടുപ്പിക്കേണ്ടുന്ന അവസ്ഥകൊണ്ട ല്ലോ എഴുതിവന്നതിനാലാകുന്നു.

ഇപ്രകാരം നിശ്ചയിച്ചതു യുക്തമായിട്ടുള്ളതാകകൊണ്ട്

ദിവാൻ പേഷ്കാർ മെങ്കിട്ടരായക്ക നീട്ടെഴുതിവിട്ട എന്ന തിരുവു ള്ളമായ നീട്ട.

തുല്യംചാർത്തു.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member whether there is any reference in the *Neet* that has been read that only a particular community shall be educated?

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): No. What is said there is that it will be a good thing if these Vellalas from South Travancore are sent over for the purpose of starting schools to educate the North Travancoreans in Tamil and Accounts. It is for that purpose most of these people, namely, Vellalas, went over there because they were supposed to possess some very good idea of accounts. Further the accounts came to be written up in fractions *mahanies* and *mundanis* (മാഹാന്നി, മുണ്ടാണി) with which they were familiar. In that

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

way they came to be employed in Government service. Latterly, of course, they fell out of this Government business and are now keeping quiet.

To come back to the subject. There is one qualification that the Committee has recommended, namely, the institution of competitive examinations. If a competitive examination is going to be held purely in Tamil, I am quite sure the Vellala also will be there. Now, most of the examinations which are being conducted in the State are either in Malayalam or in English, languages with which they are not familiar.

That leads me to another aspect of the question so far as recruitment is concerned, *viz.*, the question of taxation. After all what the Committee was engaged in was for merely devising methods of dividing the taxes of the country as between the several communities. The importance of the question of taxation was not sufficiently clearly considered by the Committee. In other words, due importance was not given to that aspect of the question. I say that must be the basis of recruitment, as matters stand at present, so far as Government service is concerned. Because, that is the basis upon which this Legislature has been formed. If that be the case, then I ask, in all seriousness, why that aspect of the question should not be taken into consideration, *viz.*, the proportion of direct taxes each community pays. Among the several formulas, the methods which have to be taken up for consideration, the proportion of direct taxes paid by the communities also must be given sufficient importance. If that is taken into account, it will be found that the Vellala and the Tamilian generally will be in as goood a position as any other community.

There is one other small factor, *viz.*, the question of communal representation. That has become out of date so far as the Madras Presidency is concerned. They have got sick of it. There are only two parties, the Brahmin and the non-Brahmin. The non-Brahmin party has become sick of the whole affair and they are even prepared to give it up now. It is merely a question of time. The non-Brahmin party is willing to admit even Brahmins into their fold and be done with the whole affair. It is when matters like this are going on there that we think of communal representation here. Seventeen years have gone by since the formation of the non-Brahmin party in Madras. That question is being mooted only now in Travancore.

Along with that question, several new questions on politics have been brought up. There are new political ideas which have come into existence. Formation of new Provinces on a linguistic basis has become the cry of the day. For instance, the Oorivas want a separate Province, the Andhras want another, the Karnatakas are agitating for a province of their own and lastly the Keralas want a Province for themselves. When all these Provinces come into existence, then there will be only the Tamil Province left. It is inevitable. That is one aspect of the matter that has to be considered. The people now-a-days are canvasing for the formation of Provinces. If you study the question seriously,

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. P. Chidambaram Pillai.]

you will know that the time is fast approaching in Travancore also when the Tamilians here will agitate for the formation of a separate Tamil Province in the State. That is a matter which has not been considered by the Committee. I think Government will bestow sufficient consideration upon all these aspects and accept whatever recommendations they think fit.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): Sir, I wish to offer a few remarks on the recommendations made by the Public Service Committee. Sir, there cannot be any serious argument levelled against the principle that, in public service, no less than in any other field of employment, merit and character should be the primary considerations. There cannot be any serious argument against that proposition. Even this Committee was not able to controvert it and even they straightaway accepted that as an ideal. Reasons cannot be alleged to shake that position and it has been admitted fortunately that merit and character should be the ideals of recruitment in public service. But the Committee feels, and perhaps that may be so, that there is absolutely no such thing as reason and sense in the matter of communal feeling. The question at issue is only how to create a sort of feeling of security among the communities. There may be communities suffering from inferiority complex. If character and merit alone are considered, there need be no such thing like inferiority complex and superiority complex. I for my part do not concede that that position is justifiable or reasonable. At any rate, it is an exaggerated notion. The communities, which do not find a place in the service, are fearing too much that they will never be able to come up to occupy positions of trust and responsibility purely on a ticket of merit and character. That is despising themselves. All the same, I concede that the primary object of the Committee is not to take a position which will have a mere logical soundness, but to take a position in such a way that communities who happen to be not sufficiently represented in the service will have more confidence and security by providing the means by which their numbers in the public service would be augmented. That position has to be taken into consideration by every practical administrator. That cannot be denied. However illogical the position might be, the claim has to be satisfied to a certain extent. But to satisfy the claim, the paramount considerations of service and the paramount considerations of justice and equity cannot be overthrown. That is the only point that I wish to put forward. Sir, it may be necessary to allay apprehension to provide some place in the public service to these communities. Some provision should be made for that. Where the Committee has gone wrong is in having exaggerated communal claims and in minimising the paramount considerations of efficiency. I mean the majority in the Committee have neglected the consideration of an element of efficiency in the service and have suggested equal distribution of offices according to the population as far as possible.

At this stage the President left the House and the Deputy President occupied the Chair.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

With regard to the inferior services as defined in the T. S. R., I may at the outset concede that the policy enunciated by the Committee may be adopted, if that would allay the clamour, if that will put an end to the waste of energy and time spent upon this question. But even here there is need for caution in the matter of certain departments. But generally the Committee's recommendations may be accepted.

But one consideration I wish to urge for the attention of Government is about the constabulary. Officers of the inferior and superior ervice are under the constabulary. I wish to point out that the Police should be efficient in the matter of discharge of their duties. They must be able to keep law and order. They must be able to restore order where there is chaos. That should be the paramount consideration. Consistent with that consideration, recruitment on a population basis alone or on a basis that is designed to allay popular clamour, may be dangerous. Take, for example, the depressed class men taken as constables of a particular grade. On account of their position in society, it may not be possible for them to discharge their duties as constables. As a matter of fact, the position now is that they are not able to do it. It is not for want of sympathy for the depressed classes that I wish to emphasise that the paramount considerations of efficiency and the object of service should not be lost sight of, when you take into consideration the principles of recruitment and when you apply them without looking into the circumstances of each case.

Then I come to the superior service. I shall take only a few of the recommendations of the Committee and offer my remarks on some of them. According to the recommendation No. 20, by competitive examination, that is by pure competition, only 10 per cent. is to be taken and the remaining 90 per cent. is to be determined by an eliminative process selecting the most efficient man in each community. First of all, I would say that 10 per cent. prescribed for competition is much too low a percentage. I would straightaway suggest at least 25 per cent., a very modest demand which is the marginal minimum that I can find any Government or any body of reasonable people can fix without prejudice to anybody and taking into account the paramount considerations of service. Therefore I suggest 25 per cent. at least should be thrown open to pure open competition. Among the rest there are two groups. According to the Report of the Committee, 10 per cent. is to be taken by merit and 90 per cent. by elimination of the best in each community and by communal rotation. According to me, 25 per cent. must be by pure competitive examination and the remaining 75 per cent. should be by another method. Out of the 75 per cent. according to me, 10 per cent. should be reserved for depressed classes. My justification for that is they have been denied the opportunities of getting themselves educated and depressed class people according to me are those whose literacy is 10 per mille. That consideration should be shown only to such of the depressed classes, whose literacy is only 10 per mille.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): ഡിപ്രസ്ഡ് ക്ലാസ് എന്നുള്ളതിൽ ഹിന്ദുക്കളും ക്രസ്ത്യാനികളുമായ അധ:കൃതരെ പരിഗണിച്ചുകൊണ്ടാണൊ മെമ്പർ സംസാരിക്കുന്നത്?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): Yes, first of all, I do not differentiate between Hindus and Christians. I said people who are literate 10 per mille be taken as depressed classes. But 10 per cent. for the Hindu depressed classes should be taken from the quota allotted to the whole Hindu group according to its population, and the rotation must be within the Hindu group only in case of vacancy. In the Christian group, the population of the depressed class Christians is very large, and certainly their claims should be considered separately from the Christian group. From the quota allotted to the Christian group, I think more than 10 per cent. is due to the depressed class Christians. But it must be made clear that the depressed class Christians shall take their share only from the quota allotted to the Christian group. Then, about the remaining offices which form the 65 per cent., I wish to suggest that the formula suggested in the dissenting minute by Mr. Thanu Pillai is reasonable. It appears to me to be absolutely fair, moderate, very practical and as one which no reasonable man could refuse to accept, and that is this. If you have got 10 vacancies after holding the competitive examination, take the first 20 in the order of rank, and out of that 20 follow the communal rotation as suggested by the Public Service Recruitment Committee. That would be the suggestion with regard to other appointments, Sir. There is absolutely no purpose served in going on criticising any particular community or finding fault with them for the number of appointments that they have at present in the service. It will lead to no useful purpose and I do not wish to dilate on that aspect of the question. Let us take facts as they are. Let us find out a feasible solution under the present circumstances

Sir, on one or two points more, I wish to offer my remarks. One is with regard to aided schools and communal representation in regard to the aided schools. Sir, it has been passed by a majority of the members of the Public Service Recruitment Committee that, if communal considerations are to weigh with Government in the matter of recruitment of teachers in departmental schools, then it ought to be done keeping in view the representation of communities in the aided schools of the State as well. Mr. Padmanabhan yesterday raised that question and seems to fret and fume over that. What is there that is inequitable? What is there that is unjust? It is impossible for me to see that, though I tried my level best to put myself in the position of Mr. Padmanabhan. I think it is a manifestly unjust arrangement that is going on in the aided schools. Mr. Padmanabhan may know that pretty well; but what is the sort of treatment that is meted out to the teachers? It is admitted by the educational authority who was in charge of the department. He admits very frankly that the aided schools are communal. There is no question about that. He says that teachers

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

belonging to other communities are sent out without any compunction of conscience by managers, while at the same time employing men belonging to their own community. Salary cuts are also introduced by discriminating the employees in the same institutions according to communities as occasion suits.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*) : May I know how this is relevant, Sir ?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Well, that is a point which Mr. Padmanabhan need not raise. The relevancy is for the decision of the Chair.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*) : My point is whether the member was right in referring to the treatment accorded to teachers in private schools. The question we have to consider is whether the representation of the teachers in private schools should be taken into account in making appointments in Government schools.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : I think Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai is in order because at least by way of analogy it has to be referred.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : What I wish to suggest is that managers should not be given the power of making appointments of teachers. The appointments should be made by the Government direct. With regard to appointments in aided schools, if the control be exercised by Government, people belonging to all communities will be recruited, keeping a general list of names for both the aided schools and the departmental schools. According to Mr. McAlpine who was then the Director of Public Instruction, there is absolutely no difference between the two types of schools. One is a school in which the teacher gets a pension and the other is a school in which he does not get a pension. In the case of private schools, the grant-in-aid given to them is paid by the general tax-payer, and the school fees are paid by the children of all communities. It has to be pointed out that many of these denominational schools have been brought into existence, and they continue to function, because of the help rendered by the people of the locality irrespective of caste or religion. These schools should not be left to the whims and caprices of managers. There must be a standard of efficiency, there must be security of tenure and all the rest of it, because Rs. 11 lahks of the general tax-payer goes a long way in the matter of the existence and functioning of these institutions.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*) : May I know from the member what he has to say about aided primary schools ?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : I say, referring to the primary schools, the situation is entirely different. It is not like what is said by my honourable friend Mr. Padmanabhan. The entire pay of the teachers, as given in the aided primary schools, at any rate, is from the grant-in-aid given by the Department. That position cannot be controverted. And with regard to other schools, we all know what the Education Reforms Committee has recorded, how the managers of certain schools manipulate their accounts, how they keep two sets of books, etc. And the least said of it the better. I hope my friend would not drag me to these things.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): ചർച്ച ആഫ് ഇംഗ്ലണ്ട് സമുദായക്കാർനടത്തുന്ന പള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങളിൽ ഗ്രാൻറുമാത്രമേ ശമ്പളമായി കൊടുക്കുന്നുള്ളൂ എന്ന മെമ്പർക്ക് എങ്ങനെ അറിയാം?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): I never said anything like that.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai did not say anything with regard to the Church of England schools.

MR. N. E VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): ചർച്ച് ആഫ് ഇംഗ്ലണ്ടുസമുദായം പ്രൈമറിസ്കൂളുകൾ നടത്തുന്നുണ്ട്. അവർ ഗ്രാൻറുമാത്രമേ ശമ്പളമായി കൊടുക്കുന്നുള്ളൂ എന്ന മെമ്പർക്ക് എങ്ങിനെ അറിയാം?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: He did not mention anything about that type of schools; so the question is irrelevant.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): പ്രൈമറിസ്കൂൾ എന്നു പറയുന്നതു ... ...

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Will the member please sit down? When Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai says that he did not mean anything like that, any attempt to put questions is trying to use the time for purposes which are not proper.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): ഗവണ്മെൻറു കൊടുക്കുന്ന ഗ്രാൻറുപോലും ശമ്പളമായി കൊടുക്കാതിരിക്കുന്ന അനേകം സ്കൂളുകളുണ്ടെന്നു മെമ്പർക്കറിയാമോ?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): I did not include those schools, Sir. If these authorities are prepared to surrender the grants, I shall not talk anything about them. Because public money is spent on them, I have got a right to ask for representation if there is to be representation in the departmental schools. That is a simple point. If such representation is allowed in departmental schools, I cannot understand how that position cannot be recognised in private schools. A recommendation that has been passed by a majority of the Committee, except a very few extreme communalists, has controverted that position. It is a very moderate and absolutely just position to take and Government should accept that position. Then with regard to acting appointments also, I wish to say a word.

MR. C. V. KUNJURAMAN (*Nominated*): എല്ലാ സമുദായത്തിനും ജനസംഖ്യക്കനുരൂപമായ സർവീസ്സ് കിട്ടണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു. എല്ലാ സമുദായക്കാരും ഗ്രാൻറുപള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങൾ നടത്തിയാൽ ജനസംഖ്യക്കനുസരണമായ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ കിട്ടുന്നില്ല എന്ന പരാതിക്കു ഒരു ശമനം വരികയില്ലേ?

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*QuilonI*): I understand the question, Sir. The difficulty will be this. Schools may not be permitted to be opened for the sake of providing appointments for the communities. They may be starting a school, which may be an overlapping school; and the Director of Public Instruction may not sanction the opening of that school. Even the opening of such schools cannot get recognition and grant. Whether communities cannot open schools and thus employ their own men is, I think, not a practical question and therefore, it cannot be considered.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): My point is, when a private school has been allowed to start, and public money is spent on it, cannot the managements then employ their own men?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): Yes, that is what I was trying to say. The management gets some monopoly over the locality and there is absolutely every justification for distribution according to community, taking this principle into consideration, when appointments are to be made, if that is to be the principle with regard to departmental schools. But, as a matter of fact, I wish to emphatically suggest that, at least in the Education Department, if it is possible for Government, no question of communal representation, no other question except the question of merit should weigh with Government. I find a pathetic plea of the Director of Public Instruction quoted in the Report. He says, at least for the sake of your children at school, do not allow them to be taught by third rate men, at least leave the Education Department free. I think there is an important justification, especially with regard to the Education Department, to accept that plea. But, if Government find it impossible to accept that, then the question of communal representation ought to be extended in the matter of recruitment in the aided schools; and when they consider the appointments in departmental schools, the representation in the aided schools should also be taken into consideration.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): May I know from the member whether the question of efficiency alone is to be taken into account in making appointments?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): Yes, I am at one with him, Sir.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: How can Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai say that he agrees with him, when he is to answer that question? I understand from the question that there is absolutely no principle recognised in the matter of present recruitment.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): Will the member be in a position to explain the over-representation of certain communities in the Education Department, particularly in the Vernacular Section?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): Certainly, some communities took to education more keenly; they got through the examinations in large numbers; they got themselves qualified earlier; and

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai.]

their number was so large and the demand so great and insistent, that they got themselves appointed to the earliest vacancies; and as certain communities alone specially answered the requirements of service, they were taken.

They got themselves qualified in very large numbers much earlier than the other communities who now clamour for communal representation in service. The demand for qualified hands was so great, urgent and insistent. Government had to recruit the qualified candidates available. Because certain communities alone had taken to education, naturally, they happened to be recruited in larger numbers.

MR. K SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*) : Do I understand the member to say that in those days particular communities were not in a position to supply the required number of qualified hands?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : Certain communities were not able to compete successfully with others more advanced in education.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*) : Apart from the question of their inability to compete, may I know from the member whether he suggests that the communities now inadequately represented were formerly not in a position to supply the required number of qualified hands?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : They were not, for a very long time. That is obvious. Qualified hands became available, in those communities, only recently.

Sir, I was speaking about the acting hands. I find in the Report a very unholy attempt being made, and supported even by one of the official members of the Committee, that acting service should not be recognised as a principle. The Committee has even recommended that such a pernicious rule must take retrospective effect. On account of the unfortunate position that a particular acting hand belongs to a certain community, the suggestion is that his acting claims should not be recognised. This is a position which, to my surprise, even an official member of the Committee has subscribed to.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : I take it that the position taken by the official member you are referring to has been published in the Report itself.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : Yes, Sir. I thought that Government servants knew best how painful it is to be deprived of one's acting claims. I am sorry to find that even an officer of Government has, instead of respecting acting claims, recommended that they must be overlooked.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*) : May I ask the member whether there is anything in the Report to show that acting hands belonging to certain communities alone should not be given the benefit of their acting claims? The member was saying.—

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: You need not explain the question; you need merely put it.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): The member has misunderstood me.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I may once again state that Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai or any other member should not read any particular opinion in a question put to him. He has merely to give his answer to the question.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): I did not refer to the unfortunate position of any particular community with regard to the committee's recommendation about acting hands. I merely made a general observation.

What I submit, Sir, is that there can be no justification for excluding anybody who has put in any acting service, even if it is for a single day. I take it that Government will not overlook the claims of these numerous acting hands.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Sir, the Report of the Public Service Recruitment Committee appears to me a very good book. In short, it puts in a nut-shell the present condition of Travancore as a whole. It is not only voluminous in picturing the various kinds of forces working in the State but is also interesting in showing how these forces develop in the march of events. Sir, reading it as a whole in a cursory manner, I found it very difficult and taxing to study the Report in detail; and so I thought I would rather run through the whole book and try to understand the important aspects of it. I find that the Report is usefully mischievous and also portentious. It is true that the book is, in its own way, mischievous; because, it has encouraged the clamour and scramble for Government jobs. It is also useful because it gives a correct idea of the forces working for and against the interests of the State as a whole. It is helpful in gauging the present situation in its true perspective. It is also portentious because it presents vividly the grave situation in the country. But, it has drawn the attention of the people to certain matters which would help them to take stock of the situation and to try to find out ways and means to remedy them.

We have been listening to a sort of humorous speech by Mr. Chidambaram Pillai. In spite of the apparent humour, when I tried to go deeper into his speech, I found the portentious nature of the Report being borne out in the main point of his speech. In his own humorous way, he was referring to the contemplated formation of provinces or divisions in terms of language—as the Andhra Province or the Kerala Province or the Tamil Province, as in British India and he also made a passing reference to the Vellalas as a community. Sir, apart from the humour in his speech, let me just try to look deeper into it, and read between the lines. What I was able to gather from his speech is this. A feeling has been developing in the State—at any rate among certain communities—that they should not at all concern themselves in the affairs of the State any longer, because they have been highly

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. M. Sivatanu Pillai.]

dissatisfied by the present state of things in the matter of representation in the public services. Sir, I am inclined to think that due representation in public service to all communities alike can alone ease the situation. There is nothing which will satisfy the various communities in the State as a fair and equitable distribution of Government appointments. Sir, my friends, on this side of the House, may talk of efficiency, nationalism, democracy and all that. I venture to submit that all these have no practical application. In regard to efficiency, for instance, I challenge anybody to come forward and say that efficiency has hitherto been the hall-mark for recruitment to public service. Under those circumstances, I ask where is the justification for speaking about efficiency when we talk of communal representation in public service. Efficiency is nothing more than a mental attitude. I do not think it can have any real importance in practical affairs of human beings which are changing every moment with an amount of acceleration. We have got to take things as they are and try to remedy defects, if any. There is no use trying to drag in vague ideas about efficiency and other such species of mental fads. I rather fight shy of such things. I take my position on strong practical grounds. Members may wax eloquent on considerations of efficiency, especially when the principle of communal representation is being considered, as it suits them.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I am afraid Mr. Sivatanu Pillai is raising a point which may not be very profitable for our discussion: because, so far as I could hear, I did not find any member saying that communal representation and efficiency are two different things and that efficiency was inconsistent with communal representation. What was urged by some members is that, consistent with efficiency, the question of communal representation must be considered. I do not think anybody suggested that communal representation and efficiency of service are incompatible. That is the position.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Sir, it is that that I do not agree to. I contend that, if efficiency is emphasised, there is absolutely no scope for communal representation. Both these cannot, in my humble opinion, go together at all. Communal representation, in its strict and narrow sense, is always inconsistent with efficiency. That is why I propose not to club these two things together. As I have already submitted, so far as I have been able to see, recruitment to public service in Travancore has never been based on efficiency. I for one fail to understand what sort of efficiency--

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: You are only attempting to show that the rule has been broken?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): My submission is that, as a practical proposition, considerations of efficiency will not weigh and have not weighed with our appointing authorities uniformly in all cases; and yet we mean impliedly our services at present are efficient, which I dispute.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): May I know what, according to the member, is exactly the test of efficiency for the Dewan's place in Travancore?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): I am obliged to the member for reminding me of one particular aspect of the principle of communal representation.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I think Mr. Sivatanu Pillai need not labour that point. The enquiry made by the Public Service Recruitment Committee does not relate to the appointment of the Dewan. That is an exceptional appointment, wherein the confidence of His Highness the Maha Raja is the most important consideration. Not that you cannot refer to it; only you should not expatiate on it.

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Is it excluded from public service?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: The question has not been definitely raised so far as I am aware.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): My experience shows that sometimes Dewans are appointed in recognition of their past services to the public.

MR K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): I would like to know whether the percentages dealt with by the Committee apply to the place of the Dewan.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Sometimes the Dewans are appointed in recognition of their services to the public not as Government servants but as public men, that is to say, sacrificing their own interest for the welfare of the public.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Can you not proceed to the other aspects of the case?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): In that sense also certain appointments are made in recognition of the past service of an individual to the public in the real sense of service.

Sir, I also fight shy of the question of communal representation. I do not feel able enough to talk here on the representation to be given to the Vellalas, a community to which I belong. To put it frankly, I feel rather shy to take that position When I examine myself to find the reason why I should feel like that, I find, Sir, that it is not after all desirable. It is not at all a desirable thing. Communal representation, if I can qualify it, is a terrible cancer to the body politic. That is why I feel shy to approach the problem in that aspect. But nevertheless the disease also has become inevitable. Of course, everyone would wish he could live without any disease whatsoever. But that is an ideal position. In practical affairs, disease also is born more or less along with the body. When once the disease is found out, it becomes of course necessary to see whether it could not be cured as soon as possible. Taking communal representation in that aspect, I would like to apply what we call the nature cure and not the ordinary cure that we come across in the medical world. When there is some slight rise in temperature, the doctor would immediately hasten to prescribe a diaphoretic mixture—one dram of quinine with two ounces of *aqua*.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Does the member take the responsibility for saying that generally doctors in Travancore are in the habit of prescribing medicines without proper care? Unless you say that, I cannot allow you to make that observation?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Yes, Sir. That is what my doctor friends have told me.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): May I know whether we can safely take to the prescription given by the member for fever?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: That question does not arise.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): So also we find that in the Committee's Report a prescription is given. The prescription there is one dram of Brahmins mixed with six drams of Nairs together with five drams of Ezhavas added with half a dram of Vellalas, all put together in four ounces of depressed classes (*Laughter*). This is what the Report suggests. I ask whether the changing conditions of human affairs could be brought thus under mathematical proportions. The Report contains a combination of all branches of knowledge. It contains sociology, mathematics and psychology. Psychology of course is found to be very pertinent there, because I find that, out of the 12 or 13 members on the Committee, nine members have submitted their own dissenting minutes. And it is no wonder that the members found it difficult to agree. The very nature of the problem does not admit of any mathematical application. So what I would prescribe is not any diaphoretic mixture of the nature the Committee has proposed. Leave alone all these artificial cures attempted by the Public Service doctors. Let us in our own despondency appeal to nature. Nature cure I advocate, Sir. My friends on this side of the House may like to know the sort of nature cure that I want to apply. We will have to study the disease and try to allow it to have its own way and if necessary to develop as far as it is capable of development and then it will die a natural death. What is it that is done in the case of small-pox or cholera. We have heard of injections of lymph just to avoid small-pox or to prevent cholera. The same venom or poison is injected previously to avoid the disease. You take the poison from nature and inject it in the body politic. Then the disease will run its course and stop. In other words, I want to allow whoever clamours for a job to have the job for some time. I appeal to the friends that otherwise they are not going to see the end of the problem at all. Unless and until the clamour is satisfied to the full, it is not going to end.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): May I know from the member whether, when the clamour is out of proportion to the demand, it could be quelled at all?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Of course my friend does not understand what I am intending by it. If you satisfy the clamour to the clamourer's heart's content, then there will be a satiety of feeling and then it will end, and sometimes end sooner because of the floodlight of criticism levelled against the action as officers. Some people

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

are very mad after dinners and *payasams* and if they are allowed a few more ounces it is seen that they will stoutly refuse it. So, after all, there is only a clamour. When they are allowed appointments in the public service, naturally after some time they will themselves feel it rather irksome to be in office, if it is really going to be public service. So far as I am able to find, here there is no public service at all. If we really intend to solve this problem of real public service, certainly my nature cure will go a great way to removing the defects.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : May I know from the member whether, if the clamour is going to be satisfied, the number of clamourers will not be on the increase?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : For a time it will. Allow it to run its course and then it will be die a natural death. If it is really a public service, they may be subjected to the flood-light of criticism with all its irksomeness and bother with reference to their actions by means of interpellations and questions as done here as to what actuated them to particular actions. Sir, there is also a funny side of the picture that we find. To take a concrete instance. The Nair fights against the Ezhava and a Christian for a job. When these three communities are fighting against each other for a particular job, the Brahmin who sits on the fence merrily watching the fight takes the job because the other three do not really understand what they mean by their fight. The Brahmin representation is 31 per cent. How did this happen? Perhaps it may have been the case in the past. Even today, as Mr. Statham in the course of his answer said, that out of the 16 appointments he gave one to the Brahmin. This happens. He did not care to see how many Brahmins were there already in the department. I am putting the case in its true perspective. Why should we after all fight? Let those who clamour come and take the job. After all what is communal representation, except it be a fed-up atmosphere created by the members of a particular community for their own selfish ends. It is well and good for the members of my family if I am appointed in the public service on a fat salary. I am not going to give a pie of what I get to the members of any other family in the same community. Perhaps it may be argued that it is possession of power which may be utilised to the advantage of a community. I say, Sir, that it is here that I find that the public service is not really a public service. That is why I want to insist upon the attention of the members here that the public service should in the first place be made a really public service; that is to say, no one in the public service should have occasion to feel that but for his community he would not be chosen at all. So long as there is that impression in the mind of the officers, we are not going to have any efficiency in service in its real sense. It is high time, at least to cry halt against that kind of fight, if not to put a stop to it altogether.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Mr. Sivatanu Pillai, I want you to help me in understanding the position. Without that I will not be able to guide the deliberations. You said that nature cure should be applied

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Deputy President.]

and there followed a number of very interesting sentences of a figurative and rhetorical kind and you came to a certain conclusion. What that conclusion is with regard to communal representation is an important matter. Will you please say what it is?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : To put it plainly, bereft of all figures of speech, certain representation is made that communal representation should be on a population basis and there is also the representation that communal representation should be in proportion to the number of educated members in particular communities. I should think, Sir, that these are arguments gratuitously brought to bear upon the consideration of the question and to solve the question in a manner most favourable to those persons whomsoever it may concern. In other words, these arguments by themselves have no meaning whatsoever. The cure that I advocate is, if there is a clamour, it behoves, and it will only be graceful, the communities which are well represented in the service of the State to take boldly the step of keeping aloof for a time and allowing the members of the less represented communities to come in. That is all that I advocate, Sir. I suppose it has been put in simple language, bereft of all metaphors and other figures of speech. I only appeal to the members who are well-represented in the service at least in the interest of peace in the land and the progress of our State to be aloof for a time or to make bold to declare that they are not any longer going to interpose themselves between the clamour of the ill-represented communities and the particular posts.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Mr. Sivatanu Pillai, are you likely to take a little more time?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : Yes, Sir.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : The House will adjourn now and resume at 2. P. M.

The House rose for lunch at 1·15 and re-assembled at 2 P. M.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : Sir, I was developing the position that the principle of communal representation in spite of its inherent defects—

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Before you begin, permit me to say that the time being limited and there also being a large number of members yet to speak I would appeal to the House and to every individual member thereof to consider that aspect of the question also. I say this when Mr. Sivatanu Pillai is talking because Mr. Sivatanu Pillai has been given ample time so that if I tell him that he should utilise his time sparingly he will understand it in the proper sense.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : Sir, the question of communal representation, notwithstanding its inherent defects, has been accepted; the Government also have recognised, as a result of agitation, the principle of communal representation in the matter of recruitment to public service. A stage has been reached when communities have begun to think with unison as to why they are after all denied a proper and legitimate share in the matter of administration of their

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

State, so much so there is a feeling fast growing in their minds that they after all have nothing to do to get their share and that Government alone is responsible for the present state of affairs in the matter of appointment and that is the feeling given expression to in so much covered language by Mr. Chidambaram Pillai when he referred indirectly to the feeling which has got prevalent and is fast growing with the communities that they may look ahead to form separate provinces of their own in the State on the basis of language as it is obtaining in the neighbouring state of British India. In other words, there is so much of dissatisfaction with the present state of recruitment. So it is up to us to devise ways and means to satisfy that feeling. Well, Sir, after all what is this communal representation and what does it denote? It is only a simple distribution of the State's revenue in the matter of establishment. Well, if this is so, why not the different communities be also allowed to participate in that? It appears to me, Sir, that it is as it were a partition among the members of an undivided *tarawad* where the bigger brothers and sisters and mothers will be allowing the younger brothers and sisters to have the choice of their legitimate share. When once the partition is over the fight for partition ends. After all it is only grace on the part of the bigger brothers to have their younger brothers to have their own way. Then only, as experience in life teaches us, there will be peace.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: May I take it that your idea is that you will have the experiment tried whatever be its consequence?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Yes, try the experiment and watch how it develops.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): May I know from the member whether he suggests that the revenue should be redistributed in proportion to the tax realised from different communities?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Yes, that is also—

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I do not allow that question. Because so far as I know, taxes are not realised from the various communities. It is only from individual holders and others that taxes are realised. So you put the question in a modified form.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): I would like to know from the member whether he would like the redisbursement of the money got as revenue to individuals according to the proportion in which it is given to the State by the people belonging to particular communities.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): I understand the question clearly. I have absolutely no objection to that kind of remedy also being applied. For that matter, I am prepared even to go further and suggest why not representation in public service be made as per taluks. Even if there is a particular post reserved for a particular community, there are so many applicants from that community. Even in the same community it is possible to find fight between two individuals. For example, if a post has to go to a Vellala, there will be a Vellala

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. M. Sivatanu Pillai.]

candidate from Tovala and a Vellala candidate from Trivandrum and it may be that the Trivandrum candidate gets the appointment. In that case communal representation develops into individual representation. So I would suggest that I have no objection to accept the suggestion of the member to divide appointments as per taluks. If appointments could be made according to Provinces formed on the basis of language, then why not on the basis of geographical division? If such questions are raised then there will be no end of it

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*) : Am I to understand from the member that according to him appointments in the Trivandrum taluk should go to the Trivandrum people?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) ; Yes ; the Trivandrum people will alone get it. The member need not have put the question and got the answer from me.

So, Sir, I would only appeal to the members who are well represented in public service to allow this privilege to the other communities till peace, satisfaction and contentment are restored and till it is time enough to take stock of the whole situation to see whether after all it has been satisfied. So, in short, Sir, there is no other remedy for this than to see whether the well-represented communities could not stand aloof for some time from this fight. I do not say there should be the so-called efficiency bar. I would only very seriously appeal to them to have the proud privilege and grace to wait till their brethren in the unrepresented communities are satisfied and afterwards to take stock of the situation to see whether the goal has been reached, namely, the disappearance of communal scramble for jobs or job-hunting.

MR. K. MAHOMED (*Alwaye*) : Sir, for the last several years complaints were raised in the press and on the platform and on the floor of this House that certain communities are over-represented in our public service to the great disadvantage of certain other communities. It is because of the insistent demands and protests made by the members of inadequately represented communities that the Public Service Recruitment Committee was appointed to investigate into this matter and to recommend measures to be adopted to remedy this evil. But it is regrettable to note that the work turned out by the Committee is far from satisfactory, in view of the fact that the majority of the members have appended dissenting notes. It is stated in the main report that recruitment to the public service must be made giving full representation to all communities on a population basis. The Committee have also fixed a ratio according to which appointments are to be made for giving adequate representation to the poorly represented or unrepresented communities. If the Government carry out this recommendation, it may, in the long run, remedy this inequality in the public service.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : According to you the principle to be followed is communal representation irrespective of qualification or any other test. Is that what you suggest?

MR. K. MAHOMED (*Alwaye*) : Yes. There is another recommendation in the main report for the reservation of 10 per cent. of the appointments to be made according to efficiency alone. This recommendation is sure to open a door for the evil of inequality in public service to creep in. Practical measures are to be adopted to remove this inequality in the division of the loaves and fishes of office. Unfortunately this recommendation is sure to multiply the existing evil for the removal of which the Committee was appointed. There has been no complaint to the effect that the existing qualification fixed for appointments is not sufficient. Efficiency or competency can be measured only if members of the unrepresented communities are given ample opportunities to serve in the public service of the State. If they are given their due share in the public service of our State, I am quite sure that they will prove themselves as fit and as efficient as the members of the educationally and intellectually advanced communities. This may indirectly pave the way for effecting peace and communal harmony. If efficiency is to be tested by a competitive examination, those communities which are educationally advanced and which are able to put forward a large number of candidates for appointments will surely have an undue advantage over the educationally backward communities in deriving the benefits of such an arrangement. This competitive examination is not necessary so long as the Universities exist to confer degrees upon successful candidates. Moreover literary qualification is not the only factor which would determine efficiency. Character, a clear conscience, broad-mindedness, honesty and a spirit of perseverance are some of the essential qualities for determining efficiency or capability. The Miller Committee Report has fixed a period of 7 years for attaining the anticipated proportion of representation to all communities. It is therefore necessary to fix such a time-limit as was done in Mysore so that the unrepresented and backward communities in education may also get their legitimate share in the public service within a definite period.

The main report also contains a recommendation for the reservation of a certain percentage of posts for women. I do not see any ground why women should be classed separately while they have their own communities. I think it is another device for exploiting the educationally backward communities, especially the Muslims, because it will take a long time for Muslim ladies to become educated and seek Government jobs. There are some other communities also which will suffer on account of the existing conditions. Therefore I urge upon the attention of Government to distribute the total number of posts due to women among the respective communities to which they belong.

As for the appointment of a Public Service Commission, I have to emphasise the point that such a Commission will be absolutely useless

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. K. Mahomed.]

and a mere waste of public money if the unrepresented communities are not properly represented on the personnel of it. If it is not possible, it is desirable to formulate definite and rigid rules to be followed with regard to the representation of communities that are not adequately represented in the public service.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): The member was saying something about character and all that. I wish to know whether he can devise any means by which character and the rest of it can be decided.

MR. K. MAHOMED (*Alwaye*): If I were given an opportunity for that, I would have submitted a scheme for the same.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): Sir, the question of recruitment to public service is really a vexed question and this is not the first occasion when this question is being discussed by a legislative body. It has been discussed on several previous occasions also. The question of recruitment to the public service has been the subject of agitation both in the press and on the platform for a long time. Some 50 years ago the public service of the State was the monopoly of the Tamil Brahmins. At that time the other communities of the State were not sufficiently advanced in the matter of education and they could not produce the required number of qualified candidates.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Does the Report make any allusion to that fact? Please do not expatiate upon that point.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): What I was saying was that at that time the Naiars and other communities could not get adequate opportunity to enter into the public service. The well-known Malayali Memorial came into effect to press upon the attention of Government that the Brahmins alone predominated in the public service and that such a state of affairs should be put an end to and all the communities of the State should be given equal opportunities to serve the country.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): May I know from the member whether the Malayali Memorial was intended to check the inrush of outsiders into Travancore service or to get the monopoly of one community over the others?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: We are now not discussing the Malayali Memorial. So, that question need not be answered. It is for that reason that I warned Mr. Sankaran against expatiating upon that point. Please just confine your arguments to the Report.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): I am not going to expatiate upon that. Anyhow the effect of the Malayali Memorial was that the Naiars and other educationally advanced communities were given ample opportunities for entering the public service. The principle that members of all the communities should be given equal opportuni-

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

ties in the public service was accepted by Government. In 1907 Government issued a circular to all heads of departments that, as far as possible, without interfering with efficiency, chances should be given to all communities to serve in the public service. But curiously enough the intention of Government as evidenced by this circular was not given effect to by the officers concerned. The non-caste Hindus and the non-Hindu communities of the State began to feel that they were not given ample opportunities to enter the public service and this resulted in the agitation which was known as the civic rights agitation which necessitated the Government to separate the Devaswom Department from the Revenue Department so that the objection as to the management of the Devaswoms by non-caste Hindus and non-Hindus may not stand in the way of qualified hands of these communities entering the public service. That was in a way intended to give equal opportunities, or to remove the obstacle that stood in the way of giving appointments to members of all communities in the State. Even then the problem was not solved to the best satisfaction of all parties concerned. Anyhow, as matters stand at present, there is a lot of trouble and unrest among the unrepresented communities. That fact, I believe, cannot be denied. Those communities thought that it was their right and privilege to serve the country and with that object in view they began to agitate and the agitation has now reached such an undersirable extent that the present situation in the country is in no way enviable. Every community is looking upon the other community with hatred and suspicion. Communal hatred has become the order of the day and Government have fully realised this unsatisfactory state of affairs. Government must seriously take up this question and solve it to the best satisfaction of all the communities so that the prosperity and welfare of the country may not be hampered. That is where we are now. There is no use trying to throw the blame, as some members did, on some Government officials or saying that this communal struggle was brought about at the instigation of any one or other of Government officers. The various communities feel that they should be given equal chances in public service and they claim it as a matter of right. There is no use trying to throw the blame upon somebody else. We must face the situation as it is. It is as a result of the Government realising this fact that they appointed the Public Service Recruitment Committee to frame some definite rules for making appointments. In this connection I must say that the Committee in their Report have lost sight of the main idea which prompted the Government to appoint the Committee. On going through the report of the Committee, I find that it has bestowed more attention, as it were, on the question of devising plans by which the efficiency of the service could be improved as if now the efficiency is going down or has already gone down to a considerable extent. The object for which the Committee was appointed was that without impairing efficiency some definite policy may be devised by which all communities may be given equal chances in public service. Anyhow the Chairman as well as many

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. K. Sankaran.]

other members of the Committee entered dissenting notes. It may be asked whether the Chairman of the Committee has entered any dissenting minute. My view is that the foot-notes given by the Chairman against the observations of some of the members will go to show that he had a definite plan and that he has tried to incorporate it throughout the Report.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know from the member, with regard to the interpretation as stated by him as regards the dissenting minute of the Chairman, whether they were not corrections to the statements of facts?

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): It may be said to be corrections, but my own view is that in the matter of dissenting minutes.—

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Apart from the philosophy of dissenting minute, you proceed to argue your case.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): Coming to the question, we find that the representatives of those communities who were unrepresented or poorly represented in public service recommended the acceptance of the principle of communal representation and said that appointments in public service be made on that principle. The members of those communities who were over-represented or who were the monopolisers in public service pleaded that efficiency should be the sole criterion and that appointments should be made only on the basis of competitive examinations. My own impression is that members of those communities who are not properly represented advance arguments in support of their contention while members of those communities who are over-represented advance such arguments as would justify their monopoly in public service. Anyhow Government should study the whole situation and come to a definite and impartial conclusion.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*): I wish to know how the member views the opinions expressed by European members in the Committee.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): My own view is that they were absolutely in the dark as to the conditions prevailing in this country.

Coming to the question of efficiency of which so much has been said, what after all is efficiency? What I say is that it is not merely the capacity to pass an examination. It is not a question of literary brilliance or the passing of an examination. Several other things are to be considered in the matter of efficiency. I will just quote a passage from the Report of the Miller Committee in Mysore.

> "Efficiency, however, is not to be measured solely or even mainly by academic qualifications and it will not be denied that there are many important branches of the administration in which other qualities such as sympathy, honesty of purpose, energy and common sense go as far to make an efficient officer as literary superiority."

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: So literary superiority is not excluded?

MR K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): What I say is that that alone should not be the consideration in determining the efficiency. Several other things are to be taken into account. Now it is admitted by Government that they have accepted the principle of communal representation. When the communities that are not properly represented in the public service put forward their claims, so much stress is laid upon the question of efficiency as if those communities are inefficient. There is absolutely, as a matter of fact, no inefficiency in them.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I wish to know from the member whether it is said in the Report that some of these communities to which the member refers are inefficient.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): No. I was not referring to the Report. I was referring to the observations of some of the members in this House. It would seem from their arguments that there is some sort of presumption that those communities that are not properly represented are inefficient.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): If the member is of that opinion, why should he feel shy of competitive examinations?

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): I was just coming to that question. I will just refer to another passage in the report and then come to the question of competitive examination.

The following are the observations of the Miller Committee:

> "Under the present system of Government, the officers of Government in the higher grades of the service have necessarily much influence in shaping the policy of the administration and the efficiency of the services viewed as machines for securing the even and uniform progress of the State is likely to be increased by the presence in their ranks of officers of different communities. And viewed from the point of the view of the services themselves, it is likely that their efficiency will be advanced by promoting a greater feeling of equality among officers and by relieving those who are in the minority, of the feeling that their interests are likely to suffer at the hands of the majority."

Mr. Ratnaswami, in his presidential address delivered at the Catholic Conference, said as follows;

> "Nothing promotes the efficiency of an administrative department so much as its being staffed with members of different communities competing with each other and acting in check upon each other, for the better administration of the department. And nothing attaches a community more to the State as its being given a due share in the administration."

From these two passages that I read before the House, I believe it is clear that efficiency will only be increased as a matter of fact, by recognising the principle of communal representation.

As regards competitive examination, what I have to say is this. The efficiency of a candidate cannot be determined by the University qualification or any other recognised academic qualification. Usually the competitive examination is to test capacity for precis-writing, translation and composition. It cannot be a proper test to determine an individual's character. Questions of character and morals do not

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. K. Sankaran.]

come with-in the scope of competitive examination. In the matter of public service, they are more important than literary superiority. It is more important that a man should possess a good character and good morals and that he should be honest.

RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR (*Nominated*): Will not a character certificate be necessary for one who has to appear in a competitive examination?

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): Even the worst people can get a very good conduct certificate from a man in position. That is the order of the day.

RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR (*Nominated*): How is character then to be measured? Is there no instrument for doing that?

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): I am coming to that.

If a man possesses the qualification necessary for entry into the public service, *viz.*, the qualification prescribed by Government on that behalf, he must be appointed on the principle of communal rotation. As opportunities are given to him, the Government will be in a position to say whether he is honest and of good character and whether he could serve the country efficiently. If at any moment he is found to be inefficient, that moment his services may be dispensed with. That is the only way by which the efficiency and the character of a person can be found out.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): May I know whether Government have fixed any qualification other than the literary qualification generally for entry in the public service?

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): In certain departments, technical qualifications are necessary and in several others, both the literary qualifications and technical qualifications combined. My point is this. When accepting communal representation and the principle of rotation candidates are available from communities who possess the necessary and prescribed qualifications, then they may be appointed and they may be given a chance to serve the State and show their merit. The Government or the superior officers under the Government will be able to watch whether a particular candidate is serving the country efficiently or not and if at any moment he is found inefficient, he may be sent out. All that I say is that, in the initial stages, unrepresented communities should get an opportunity to enter service and to come up. I do not say that an inefficient man should be retained in service, simply because he belongs to an unrepresented community. Another point is that there has been no complaint hitherto that the officers in the different grades of our service are inefficient. There is the testimony given to our officers by eminent statesmen who have visited this country. In our State, the officers are very efficient. Let us examine how such efficient men came in to the services. There was no competitive examination. Those who possessed minimum qualifications

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

were entertained in the Department. Graduates of average capacity were first taken as clerks and by sheer service and seniority they have risen to occupy high posts such as Secretaries, Dewan Peishkars and Heads of Departments.

MR. S J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : May I know whether these big gentlemen have expressed the view that our service is of a superior sort and have they advocated the principle of communal representation ?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : That has little to do with the question at issue.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : May I know whether it is incumbent on Government to choose people with the minimum qualifications ?

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*) : No. Neither is it incumbent on Government to choose men with the best qualifications. Everything is left to the individual who has the power to choose. It is not a question of efficiency or brilliancy that counts. A lot of other things have to be satisfied. It is all left to the authority appointing him.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : Under this arrangement, may I know from the member whether there has been any loss of efficiency ?

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*) : There has been no loss of efficiency. The Committee advocates the principle of communal representation and communal rotation and also suggests methods to select the best from each community. This is by far a better arrangement than the existing arrangement.

MR POTTAYIL S. KRISHNA PANICKAR (*Shertala II*) : Is it the member's view that recruitment must be made on minimum qualification or some other qualification ?

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*) : It must be on the principle of communal representation. Government should completely accept this suggestion of the Committee.

MR. POTTAYIL S. KRISHNA PANICKAR (*Shertala II*) : Is there no time-limit for speeches ?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : That is really a very difficult point at this stage of the discussion. As I pointed out some time ago, we have no sufficient time to enable all the members to talk at such length as they would desire. In a question like this, opinions cannot be shut out for lack of time. Therefore rather than allowing individual members to talk at so much length as they like, it would be better to have a kind of understanding that so much time would be normally granted. I am prepared to defer to the opinion of the House ; and if the House is of opinion that there shall be a time-limit, I am prepared to have one. For the present, may I take it that seven minutes will be sufficient for the succeeding speakers. Have I your leave ? I presume I have your leave.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): Recruitment on the basis of communal representation is the main question here. I have just one more observation to make. The views of the different communities will be more advantageous rather than having the views of members of the same community. All the Ezhava members of this House do not wish to speak. Yesterday one member from our community has spoken. I have only to say a word more on the subject.

Recruitment on communal representation is not foreign to our country. That principle has been accepted even by British Indian Governments. That is adopted even for the Indian Civil Service examinations. Even though recruitment to I. C. S. is conducted on the basis of competitive examinations, the Imperial Government has reserved to themselves a certain share of the appointments for unrepresented communities to minimise the inequalities that might arise as a result of competitive examination. Coming to Madras, that Government has accepted the principle of communal representation and has formulated a definite scheme by which appointments are given. In Mysore also, the same thing exists. In Mysore and Madras, the recommendations based on communal representation go far ahead of the recommendations made by our Committee. There the principle of communal representation has been accepted even in the matter of promotions to the highest grades of service. In Travancore, the Committee has recommended that principle only for initial appointments and they say that it should not be applied in the matter of promotions.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): May I know whether those Governments have accepted the principle of communal representation on population basis?

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): Some members were saying that, in Madras and Mysore, appointments are not allotted on the basis of population. It is only to my advantage. The communities who are said to be over-represented in the services there have been given a particular share which is less than they should get on the basis of population. Those who are unrepresented are given a share according to their population basis with an additional share as weightage. Here no weightage is allowed.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Is the member aware that in Madras promotions are not given on a population basis?

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): I do not think it is so.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): May I know how much percentage goes to Brahmins?

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): Brahmins being a minority community are given a percentage slightly higher than would go to them on population basis.

At any rate our Government have accepted the principle of communal representation even long ago. They issued circulars to that

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

effect. Those circulars were not properly regarded by Heads of Departments and that fact has been admitted by Government. In spite of warnings and repeated circulars, the Heads of Departments did not carry them into effect. The very institution of the Committee is the outcome of the disobedience of Government orders by various Heads of Departments.

Regarding the entertainment of women in the public service, my point is that there is no need for allotting any separate share to them. If appointments go on a population basis, very nearly 50 per cent. should go to them. According to the rotation list of the Committee six places out of sixty-four have been allotted to the women of the country. I think the women of each community may be left to take their share from places allotted to their community. Women belonging to unrepresented communities would also be benefited if this method is adopted.

So much was said about the question of entertainment of acting hands. Whether acting claims should be considered by Government or not is a different matter. But a definite formula must be found out for this purpose.

Then so much is said about the question of acting hands. Whether the question of acting claims must be considered by Government in the present formula or not is the question My suggestion is that even the Committee's proposal is not satisfactory. Even according to the Committee's statistics, vacancies in the superior service are likely to be about 200 per year. But there are hundreds of acting hands waiting in the several Departments. How to justify the existence of so many acting hands? So much favouritism has been shown in these acting appointments because it was thought that some sort of communal rotation would be fixed very soon. My suggestion is that, since this agitation had been going on for some time in the past before any solution was arrived at, there must have been a deliberate attempt on the part of the officials to create acting claims. Hence these acting claims should not be considered at all. And even according to the Committee's Report, the existing inequality would never be minimised or diminished, that is, even according to the rotation suggested by the Committee the communities already over-represented get a share more than what they would get on population basis.

SRIMATI T. NARAYANI AMMA (*Nominated*) : In supporting the motion, I wish to make only a few observations. The question of recruitment to the public service has always been a vexed problem in Travancore. And it was not a day too early for the Government to have appointed a Committee to consider and report on the various aspects of this important question. Though the members of the Committee have not been able to agree in regard to all the points considered, yet it is a source of gratification to find that every one of them has bestowed anxious and earnest thought on this problem of problems. I wish also in this connection to thank the Government of His Highness the Maharaja for giving members of this House an opportunity for discussing this Report.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Srimati T. Narayani Amma.]

Coming to the Report itself, Sir, I propose to refer to only one or two aspects of the Committee's recommendations, I mean, those relating to the recruitment of women in the public service. Much as I appreciate the spirit underlying the resolution moved by Miss Watts and the opinion expressed by some of the other members of the Committee, I am sorry that I cannot go all the way with them in the view that communal principle should not be recognised in the matter of appointments of women in the public service. I grant that there is no communal spirit among women. But taking things as they are, I cannot see how, without some sort of communal representation for women, the claims of qualified candidates can be satisfactorily met. I am not in a position now to offer any constructive scheme of communal representation for women. That is a matter which I leave to the Government. But I do say that some arrangement is necessary to see that no grievance is caused to the qualified applicants from among women of some of the unrepresented and minor communities.

As regards the proportion of women to be appointed in the public service, I am sorry I cannot see eye to eye with the learned authors of the Report. The Committee says that the 3 out of 32 places allowed for women is in addition to what they will get if they compete with men in any competitive examinations. Sir, I need hardly point out that, so far as competition with men in any competitive examination is concerned, there is not much chance for women to get any substantial number of appointments. In effect, therefore, women will have to be satisfied with the proportion of three out of thirty-two. The fixing of such a proportion, it seems to me, is not doing full justice to the womanhood of Travancore. I am sorry that even Miss Janaki Ammal was able to suggest only an addition of one to the meagre two suggested by Miss Watts. In an enlightened and progressive State like Travancore, where women are coming to the fore in every walk of life, and where the number of educated women is rapidly on the increase, it is a pity that our learned sisters and brothers of the Committee could not make a more liberal recommendation.

With regard to the question of the recruitment of married women in public service, I am glad to find that the Committee, with the exception of three members thereof, have come to the conclusion that married women should not be disqualified in entering or continuing in service. I am sure that even the three dissentients will find that they are mistaken in their fears. The view put forward by one of the members is that efficiency will suffer if married women are appointed in Government service, as they cannot discharge their duties consistently with their domestic obligations. Time does not permit me, Sir, to expose the fallacy of this argument, and I do not attempt to do so. I wish only to express the hope that the suggestion made in the Report that the view put forward by Mr. MacAlpine may be tried in the

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

colleges in the case of future recruitments, will not be accepted by the Government. To make such an exception would, in my view, be going against the principle conceded by the Committee. I fully trust also that the resolution, moved by Miss Janaki Ammal, to the effect that sex should not be a disqualification in entering service in any department will also be borne in mind by the Government.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): May I know—

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I may say this. This question of appointing women and the conditions which would hedge round these appointments need not occupy much of the time of the House. I have got in my hand the proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore appointing the Committee. It is the principle of communal rotation which is adverted to in very clear language in that proceedings. Incidentally the question of appointment of women was allowed to be considered. I am just saying this for the information of other members.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): May I know from the member whether it is advisable to recruit women in military service?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I may rule that it is irrelevant. I do not think that it will be serving any useful purpose for the aspect with which she is dealing.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): She was dealing with that.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: It was therefore that I raised the question.

SRIMATI T. NARAYANI AMMA (*Nominated*): The amendment to that resolution moved by another member, the genuineness of whose motive I do not question, was hardly necessary because, as was rightly observed by Miss Janaki Ammal, it should be left to the women to decide which department they should enter. Women who seek entry in public service are generally educated and enlightened, and I hope our well-meaning brothers would concede to them sufficient wisdom and discretion not to apply for any executive posts in the Police, Military or Excise Department. May I also venture to assure all concerned that women are out not for any militant campaign, not to secure every appointment in public service, but that they are only asking for what is legitimately due to them consistently with their education and enlightenment.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I am obliged to call the attention of the House once more to this aspect of the question. The Government have allowed the House an opportunity of considering the Report, but it is only the valid portions of the Report, I mean valid under the law, that have to be considered. If the Committee traverse out of its province and record certain findings, I am not sure if the House will be justified in taking very much time to discuss those very same questions. In view of the question whether women's appointments would be considered, I say it need not be, because of the nature of the proceedings. That is what I want to say. It would be irrelevant.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): May I know, Sir, whether the Committee has not recommended communal representation to women as a point distinctly raised?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: When the Government have given a chance to this House to consider the Report, I take it that the Report has to be considered in the light of proceedings appointing the Committee, which has been empowered to conduct the enquiry into this business, so that I must rule that the question of the appointment of women has not been raised in the proceedings. Therefore, I say that much time need not be spent on it. A passing reference may be made. That is what I understand, Srimati Narayani Amma has been doing and so I allowed it.

SRIMATI T. NARAYANI AMMA (*Nominated*): I do not wish, Sir, to touch on any other aspect of the Committee's Report. I hope the final decision of Government on the Report will see the light of day at an early date.

MR. T. P VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): ഈ കമ്മിറ്റിയുടെ ശുപാവൽക്കരണം പൊതുജനങ്ങളുടേയൊ പൊതുജനപ്രതിനിധികളുടെയൊ അംഗീകാരത്തോടുകൂടി ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ളതല്ലെന്നും കമ്മിറ്റിയിലെ മിക്ക അംഗങ്ങളുടേയും വ്യക്തിപരമായ സമുദായപ്രതിപത്തിയുടെ പാരമ്യത്താൽ പബ്ളിക്ക് സർവീസിന്റെ സുയശസ്സിനും കാര്യക്ഷമതക്കും പ്രയോപയുക്തവും ആദരണീയവുമായ ഒരു റിപ്പോർട്ട സമർപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു സാധിക്കുന്നില്ലെന്നും വ്യസനപൂർവം പ്രസ്താവിച്ചുകൊള്ളട്ടെ. ഈ കമ്മിറ്റിയിലെ ചില അംഗങ്ങളുടെ ഗർഹണീയമായ സമുദായ മനഃസ്ഥിതി റിപ്പോർട്ട് തന്നെ പ്രസ്പഷ്ടമാക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ ചില ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥാംഗങ്ങൾ നഗ്നമായി പ്രകാശിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള സമുദായമനഃസ്ഥിതിയിൽ നിന്നതന്നെ പബ്ളിക്ക് സർവീസിൽ സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യതത്പരം സ്വീകരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം ഉണ്ടാകാവുന്ന അനാശാസ്യഫലങ്ങൾ എന്തായിരിക്കുമെന്ന മൻകൂട്ടി നിശ്ചയാസ്പദം നിർണ്ണയിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്.

വാദവിഷയമായറിപ്പോർട്ടു കമ്മിറ്റിയുടെ യോഗനടപടിയെ വിശദീകരിക്കുന്ന മിനിട്സ എന്നല്ലാതെ അതു നിയമാനുസരണം ഒരു റിപ്പോർട്ട എന്നു പരിഗണിക്കത്തക്കതല്ല. സമഷ്ടിയായി പ്രതിപാദിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം കമ്മിറ്റി മെമ്പറന്മാരുടെ വ്യക്തിപരമായ അഭിപ്രായപ്രകടനമാണ് ഇതിൽ പ്രധാനമായി അടങ്ങിയിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ഇപ്രകാരമുള്ള ഒരു റിപ്പോർട്ടു സമർപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു കമ്മിറ്റിക്കാർ രാജ്യം മുഴുവൻ സഞ്ചരിച്ചു പൊതുമുതൽ ദുർവ്വിനിയോഗം ചെയ്യേണ്ട ആവശ്യം ഒന്നുകൊണ്ടും ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നില്ല. ശേഖരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള തെളിവുകളുടെ സാധുത്വത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള ശരിയായ വിമർശനവും തദ്ദനുസരണമായ അഭിപ്രായരൂപീകരണവും കമ്മിറ്റിക്കാർ റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ രേഖപ്പെടുത്തി കാണുന്നില്ല. ഈ റിപ്പോർട്ടിലെ ചില പ്രസ്താവനകൾ യഥാർത്ഥമായിട്ടുള്ളതല്ലെന്നു റിപ്പോർ

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

ട്ടിന്റെ പല വശങ്ങളിലും പ്രസിഡന്റ് കൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള സൂചനകൾ കൊണ്ട് വ്യക്തമാകുന്നു. തന്നിമിത്തം റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ അടങ്ങിയിട്ടുള്ള സംഗതികളുടെ യാഥാർത്ഥ്യവും സാധുതയും സംശയാസ്പദമാകുന്നുണ്ട്. മുൻപ്രസ്താവിച്ച കാരണങ്ങളാൽ ഈ റിപ്പോർട്ടിന്റെ സാരാംശത്തിൽ പ്രവേശിക്കാതെതന്നെ അത് നിഷേധിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

കമ്മിറ്റിയിലെ ഓരോ അംഗങ്ങളും അവരവർക്ക് യഥേഷ്ടം തോന്നിയ പ്രമേയങ്ങൾ ഹാജരാക്കുകയും തത്സംബന്ധമായ അഭിപ്രായസ്ഥാപനയ്ക്കു ശ്രമിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതുകൊണ്ട് അപ്രകാരമുള്ള പ്രമേയങ്ങളിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടാതിരുന്നിട്ടുള്ള സംഗതികൾ എത്രതന്നെ ഗൌരവതരങ്ങളായിരുന്നാലും അവ കമ്മിറ്റിയുടെ ആലോചനയ്ക്കു വിഷയമായിട്ടില്ലെന്നു കാണുന്നു. ഉദാഹരണമായി പറയുന്നപക്ഷം റിപ്പോർട്ടിന്റെ ഏ വ്യാം വശത്തു ചേർത്തിട്ടുള്ള ജാതിവിഭാഗവർണ്ണനയിൽ "അധഃകൃതഹിന്ദുക്കൾ" എന്നൊരു വിഭാഗം ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ ഉദ്ദേശം ആറര ലക്ഷത്തിൽപരം വരുന്ന അധഃകൃതക്രിസ്ത്യാനികളുടെ അവകാശസംരക്ഷണത്തിനു പര്യാപ്തമായ ഒരു പ്രമേയം കമ്മിറ്റിയോഗത്തിൽ ഹാജരാക്കുകയൊ തത്സംബന്ധമായി ഒരു തീർച്ച കല്പിക്കുന്നതിനു കമ്മറ്റി ശ്രമിക്കുകയൊ ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ല. ഇതിന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശശുദ്ധി സംശയാസ്പദമായിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്.

സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യതത്വം സ്വീകരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം ആയതു പബ്ലിക്ക് സർവീസിന്റെ കാര്യക്ഷമതക്ക് ഹാനിയെ ഉളവാക്കുന്നതാണ്. ഇപ്പോൾ തന്നെ പബ്ലിക്ക് സർവ്വീസ് അപരിഹാര്യമായ നിലയിൽ ദുഷിച്ചുപോയിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു തുറന്നു പ്രസ്താവിക്കാതിരിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ഇന്നലെ ദിവസം അടിയന്തിരപ്രമേയത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുണ്ടായ വാദപ്രതിവാദവേളയിൽ റബ്ബർ തോട്ടങ്ങളുടെ വിസ്തീർണ്ണം കിഴക്കുമായി നിർണ്ണയിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം ഒരു കണക്ക് തയാറാക്കുന്നതിനു വേണ്ട സിൽബന്ധികളെ നിയോഗിച്ചാൽ ശരിയായ കണക്കു കിട്ടുന്നതിനു എളുപ്പമില്ലെന്നു ചീഫ് സിക്രട്ടറി പ്രസ്താവിച്ചതിൽ നിന്നും പബ്ലിക്ക് സർവീസിന്റെ കാര്യക്ഷമത എത്രയോ അധഃപതിച്ചുപോയി എന്നു വിശ്വസിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*) : സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യം അംഗീകരിക്കാതിരുന്നാൽ പബ്ലിക്ക് സർവ്വീസ് പരിശുദ്ധമാകുമെന്നാണോ മെമ്പറിന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം?

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*) : സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യം അംഗീകരിക്കാതിരുന്നാൽ അത്രത്തോളവും പരിശുദ്ധമായിരിക്കുന്ന

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. T. P. Velayudhan Pillai.]

താണ്. സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യം അംഗീകരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് ഒരു പ്രത്യേക സമുദായത്തിനുമാത്രം ഉദ്യോഗം ലഭിക്കുമെന്ന് കരുതീട്ടല്ല ഞാൻ ഇങ്ങിനെ പറയുന്നത്.

ഇനിയും സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യതത്വം ഉദ്യോഗദാനവിഷയത്തിൽ മാനദണ്ഡമായി കരുതുന്നപക്ഷം സുപ്രീരിയർ സർവ്വീസിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളമെങ്കിലും ജനസംഖ്യയെ ആസ്പദമാക്കാതെ ഓരോ സമുദായത്തിലും യഥാക്രമമുള്ള പരീക്ഷാവിജയികളുടെ സംഖ്യയെ പരിഗണിച്ച് മാത്രം നിയമനം നടത്തുവാനുള്ളതാകുന്നു.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): അവർണ്ണക്ക് വളരെക്കാലത്തേക്ക് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസസൗകര്യം ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നില്ല എന്നറിയാമോ?

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): അവർണ്ണർ എന്നൊരു സമുദായക്കാരെ എനിക്കറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ. പല സമുദായക്കാരും അവർണ്ണരിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ടും.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*) ഈഴവർ, പുലയർ മുതലായവരെ പുറത്ത് നിത്തിയിരുന്നതായി അറിയാമോ?

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): എന്ത് എനിക്കറിഞ്ഞുകൂടായ്കയില്ല. ക്രസ്ത്യാനികൾ, ഈഴവർ, ബ്രാഹ്മണർ, നായന്മാർ എന്നീ സമുദായക്കാരിൽ ധാരാളം വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം സിദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള അംഗങ്ങൾ ഉള്ളതുകൊണ്ട് അവരുടെ കയ്യിൽ സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യതത്വം സ്വീകായ്മല്ലാത്തതും മറ്റു സമുദായക്കാരുടെ കയ്യിൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് പ്രത്യേകം ആലോചനാവിഷയമാക്കേണ്ടതും അത്യന്താപേക്ഷിതവും ആകുന്നു.

MR. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): ഈഴവക്കും ക്രസ്ത്യാനികൾക്കും മറ്റുള്ളവരെപ്പോലെയുള്ള വിദ്യാഭ്യാസസൗകര്യം കൊടുത്തിരുന്നോ?

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവിഷയത്തിൽ ഒരുപോലെയുള്ള ആനുകൂല്യം ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നില്ല.

പബ്ലിക്ക് സർവ്വീസ് അത്ര പരിപൂർണ്ണമായിരിക്കുന്നില്ല എന്നുള്ള എന്റെ വാദത്തെ സാധൂകരിക്കുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി മാത്രമാണ് ഞാൻ അതിനെപ്പറ്റി ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചത്.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): ഏതെങ്കിലും മെമ്പർ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ പബ്ലിക്ക് സർവ്വീസ് പരിപൂർണ്ണമായിരിക്കുന്നു എന്ന് പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): റബ്ബർ എസ്റ്റേറ്റുകളുടെ വിസ്തീർണ്ണം നിശ്ചയിച്ച് ശരിയായ ഒരു കണക്ക് തയ്യാറാക്കിക്കൊ

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

ടുത്തു ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ സഹായിക്കുന്നതിനുപോലും റവന്യൂഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ് സിൽബന്ധികളെക്കൊണ്ടു പ്രയാസമാണെന്നു പറയുന്ന സ്ഥിതിക്കു് ഇവിടത്തെ പബ്ളിക്കു് സർവ്വീസിലെ കായ്ക്ഷമതക്കു് എത്രത്തോളം ഹാനി തട്ടിയിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു് എല്ലാവക്കും ഊഹിക്കാവുന്നതാണു്.

സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യതത്വം അംഗീകരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം മറെറാരുദോഷംകൂടി വന്നുചേരുന്നതാണു്. സമുദായത്തിൻെറ നാമധേയത്തിൽ പബ്ളിക്കു് സർവ്വീസിൽ പ്രവേശനം ലഭിക്കുന്നതിനു സംഗതിയാകുന്ന ഒരുദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ സ്വസമുദായപക്ഷപാതിത്വംനിമിത്തം സ്വാഭാവികമായി പബ്ളിക്കു് സർവ്വീസിൻെറ സൽകീർത്തിയെ മലിനപ്പെടുത്തുമെന്നുള്ളതിനു് പക്ഷാന്തരമില്ല. വ്യക്തിപരമായ ബുദ്ധിശക്തിയും സാമർത്ഥ്യവും സ്വഭാവഗുണവും പരീക്ഷായോഗ്യതയും കൊണ്ടല്ലാതെ ഒരു പ്രത്യേകസമുദായത്തിലുണ്ടായ ജനനം ഉദ്യോഗലബ്ധിക്കുള്ള അവകാശമായി ഗണിക്കുന്നതു് ആക്ഷേപാർഹമായ നയമാണു്.

Mr. K. SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*) : ഈ രാജ്യത്തു് ഉദ്യോഗം ലഭിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള എല്ലാ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരും അവരവരുടെ ജാതിക്കാരെ സഹായിക്കുകയും മറെറാ ജാതിക്കാരെ ഉപദ്രവിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ടോ?

Mr. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*) : സമുദായ മനസ്ഥിതി സ്വാഭാവികമായി വളത്തിക്കൊണ്ടുവരുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ടെന്നാണു് എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം. സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യം അനുവദിക്കാതിരുന്നിട്ടും ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥമെമ്പറന്മാരുടെ സാമുദായികമനസ്ഥിതി നിമിത്തം പബ്ളിക്കു് സർവ്വീസ ഇത്രത്തോളം ഉഷിച്ചുപോയിരിക്കുന്നു.

Mr. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : May I know why the member considers that the number of educated men in a community should form the basis for calculating its share of representation in public service ?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: That amounts to an argument between two members. Let Mr. Velayudhan Pillai finish his answer; and then Mr. Sankaran can put more questions if he likes. You have got only a minute more, Mr. Velayudhan Pillai.

Mr. K. C. ABRAHAM (*Kottayam II*) : വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവിഷയത്തിൽ ഒരുപോലെയുള്ള സൌകര്യം അനുവദിക്കാതിരുന്നെങ്കിൽ അതു് സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യംകൊണ്ടു് തീരുമോ ?

Mr. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*) : ഇല്ല. എന്നാൽ അധഃകൃതരുടെ കാര്യത്തിൽ ചില വിശേഷാൽ സൌജന്യങ്ങൾ കൂടി നിർദ്ദേശിക്കേണ്ടതു് അത്യന്താപേക്ഷിതമാണു്. ഈ കൂട്ടത്തിൽ അധഃകൃതക്രിസ്ത്യാനികളെ കൂടി ഒരു പ്രത്യേക ജാതിവിഭാഗമായി സ്വീകരിച്ചു

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. T. P. Velayudhan Pillai.]

കുസ്തി നികൾക്കു് മൊത്തം വിഭജിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളുടെ ഒരു ക്ലിപ്ത ശതമാനം അവക്കായി വീതിച്ചു കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണു് അതുപോലെ ഓരോ ന്യൂനപക്ഷങ്ങൾക്കായി വച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളിൽ ഒരു ക്ലിപ്തശതമാനം അധ്യസ്തകമായിരിക്കുന്നതിനായി കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണു്.

പബ്ലിക് സർവീസിൽ പ്രവേശനം നൽകുന്നതിനു് മാനദണ്ഡമായി സ്വീകരിക്കേണ്ട മറ്റു സംഗതികളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു് മാന്യമെമ്പാന്മാരായ മെസ്സേർസ് കോട്ടൂർ കുഞ്ഞുകൃഷ്ണപിള്ളയും പത്മനാഭമേനവനും ഇന്നു സഭയിൽ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള മറ്റു അഭിപ്രായങ്ങളോടുകൂടി ഞാൻ പരിപൂർണ്ണമായി യോജിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. K. C. ABRAHAM (*Kottayam II*): In supporting the Demand, under General Administration, I wish to offer a few remarks on this very controversial question of communal representation. In dealing with this question there are certain principles which we have to adhere to, if at all. This House will permit me to begin by saying that the question of efficiency and the question of communal representation are two very different things: and, if, as I heard this day in this Assembly, efficiency can be enhanced by communal representation, then, certainly, I would advocate communal representation to its core. But, if, by merely according, for the mere cry, as many posts as there are people in a particular community, the general administration of the State cannot be improved, then, certainly I am one who would not stand for that principle. Though the Report of the Public Service Recruitment Committee makes a sham reference to the fact that the ultimate aim of recruitment must be efficiency, I believe, it has fought shy of that fact, probably because administrative convenience and expediency required that the principle should not be adhered to to its logical limits. That proposition ought to have been made clearer. I beg to submit that, when we mean that efficiency is what is to be desired in administration, I suppose it is maximum efficiency that we want. And, if we want maximum efficiency in public administration, it means that individual efficiency must be at its maximum. I believe that those who fight for communal representation always have a lingering idea in them that, though they are not the best in the matter of efficiency individually, still they are entitled to a claim, not on the ticket of efficiency but on the ticket of something like a right to share in the administration of the State. That is a proposition which, on principle, I beg to differ from. The House will remember that I began by saying that I am not an advocate of communal representation as it is. But still I am one who takes facts as they are and I believe that their consequences will be what they will be. At present, the administration is manned in such a way that it has become a butt of ever so many complaints from every different quarter; and I believe that there is also some truth in it; only remedies are being applied which are worse than the disease. As has been submitted by

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

many members of this House, the disease itself has arisen from many historical causes; and, to cut at the root of the disease and to say that we shall be pure and simple all at once is to desire something which is not possible. If you want to get rid of the disease, you must have a suitable remedy; if not communal representation, something else. Several suggestions have been put forward for the purpose of putting an end to the perpetuation of the inequalities in service. There is a loud cry for communal representation. Distribution of offices on the territorial basis has also been suggested. It is not unlikely that some one suggests that distribution must be made on the basis of the amount of tax paid; so that, if I, as an individual, pay the highest tax in Travancore, probably, I would be entitled to the highest post in the land.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: The argument about territorial representation was not seriously put forth. It is not communal representation. You may proceed to other arguments.

MR. K. C. ABRAHAM (*Kottayam II*): Sir, if the historical causes are properly analysed, I am sure they will disclose the right solution for the present problem. The peculiar circumstances in Travancore have always induced a state of things in which certain communities at certain times have decidedly monopolised the offices under Government. Certainly the solution of that problem is not the institution of a remedy just as bad as communal representation in its naked form, but probably by working as per the directions which the Government have been issuing from time to time to level down the inequalities in service and to give equal opportunities to all sections of the people to serve the King and the State. In going through the Report, I was struck with the fact that so early as 1915 certain confidential communications had been issued by the Government directing that every officer who had the power of appointments should make an equitable distribution or allotment of offices as far as they lay in his power. This direction was repeated, I believe, in 1917 and again in 1920, so that the existence of the inequalities and the necessity for levelling these inequalities have been recognised by Government; for one fact; and for another, I am not prepared to lay the blame of these inequalities at the door of the Government as such.

I am prepared to stand on the statement that those people under the Government who are directly concerned with the distribution of offices are the persons at whose door the charge must be made. If only they have in their mind justice and fair-play towards the different communities in the State, I believe that this cry would not have arisen as such, and even now the solution that I propose is not a legislation distributing with mathematical precision the several offices in the various departments to particular communities according to their population but that the spirit of the orders of Government may be properly infused into the officers who are concerned with the distribution of offices in order that no room might be given for complaint on any side. Well, Sir, I cannot close this argument without specially referring to that.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*) : May I know from the member whether he suggests any practical scheme to guide officers in that respect ?

MR. K. C. ABRAHAM (*Kottayam II*) : I believe the most practicable scheme, so far as I can suggest, would be the demonstration of character, justice and fair-play (Mr. Kainikkara M. Padmanabha Pillai : *Hear, hear.*) in the officers as well as they can display. A former Dewan of the State put the case for communal representation upon a very solid basis when he said that 'a rigid mathematical formula, yielding precision and exactitude in proportion to community and appointment is one of the best instruments for the destruction of peace and happiness in the country'. I do not know if the case can be put stronger, and I entirely subscribe to that. Nevertheless, some solution has to be found.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : May I know the name of the Dewan ?

MR. K. C. ABRAHAM (*Kottayam II*) : It is in the Report. I believe that there is nothing objectionable in mentioning his name. It is Dewan Mr. M. E. Watts.

Coming to the recommendations themselves, I have a few remarks to offer. Something has been said about the co-ordination of the services in the Education Department, taking into consideration the number of officers in the aided schools. I have not been able to reconcile myself with the view of Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai that, so far as the institutions run by aid given by Government are concerned, the number or proportion of the posts in those institutions might be taken into consideration when the distribution of public offices is regulated. Well, if a political pensioner in the State were made to compulsorily entertain a guest who takes a right of sitting at his table and if that would be justifiable, then certainly the aided institutions may have to go in for that share of justice with the public departments of the State. As it now stands, it is entirely forgotten that when public offices are being manned by officers chosen by the Government and private institutions like aided schools are run, not by the department, but by private agencies upon expenditure of capital by themselves, and it is only by way of encouragement and help that contributions are made to those institutions, there is no justice in making them a test for the purpose of standardising the proportion of public offices.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*) : May I know from the member whether these institutions receive from the Government any grant in the shape of building grant as well as for the pay of the teachers ?

MR. K. C. ABRAHAM (*Kottayam II*) : They might be receiving both the building aid and the other, but that does not entitle everybody else to go into that institution as a matter of right or to have it recognised or reckoned as a factor in standardising representation.

On the question of efficiency, a certain proportion, namely 10 per cent. of the offices has been fixed by the Committee on the ground of efficiency. Sir, upon the arguments that I advanced I cannot subscribe

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

to that 10 per cent. If it is desired that only 10 per cent. efficiency is what the State demands and requires, then certainly it may be justified. But I have the authority of Mr. K. T. Paul who in his memorandum before the Round Table Conference pleaded for an efficiency proportion of something like 50 per cent., and a 50 per cent. according to me is not too much. All that I care for, so far as the public administration is concerned, is efficiency and efficiency alone. But let it not be understood that because the several communities may be represented in the public service there is anything to sacrifice on the question of efficiency. I believe that in every community there are people who can contribute to the efficiency of the State services towards its maximum.

Another matter which I wish to comment on is the proportion for the Munsiffs' and the Stationary Magistrates' places fixed in the Report for recruitment. It is a proportion of one-fourth that has to be taken from the Bar according to the Committee. It has been a matter of complaint always, both in the old Popular Assembly and on the floor of this House, that that proportion of recruitment from the Bar is not sufficient. I would suggest that the Government should take it seriously into consideration and that they should prefer the members of the Bar to the clerks sitting in the office. If not 50 per cent., at least one-third should be taken directly from the Bar.

One word also as regards the recommendation for a foreigner for the purpose of presiding over the Services Commission when it comes into effect. I only wish to say one sentence about it. I have sufficient confidence in native integrity and acumen (Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai: *Hear, hear.*) to suggest that we need not have at any cost a person from outside who presumably is not conversant with the particular conditions of this country, to preside over the distribution of offices so far as our State is concerned. I believe that if, as submitted, the officers who have the control over the distribution of the offices will have fairness and justice always at the back of their minds and also the desire to do service both to the King and the country, there would be no complaint and no matter for aggrievement for anybody.

MR. T. C. JOSEPH (*Minachil II*): As in British India, the problem of communal representation is undoubtedly the greatest problem which our country has to face at present. Compared with this problem all other questions pale into insignificance. The fact whether our country is going to be happy, peaceful and contended or a regular battlefield of opposing elements depends upon the decision of this question one way or the other. Unless and until this question is settled, no kind of reform, educational or legislative, is going to have any effect in this country. You cannot expect co-operation from the majority of the people in this land when they remain discontented and sullen on account of their want of representation in public service.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: All these are repetitions of what other members have said already.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. T. C. JOSEPH (*Minachil II*) : Coming as I do from Minachil, which is exclusively inhabited by Roman Catholic Christians, I know the extent of discontent among the masses.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*) : May I know whether this discontent is among the masses or educationally qualified people ?

MR. T. C. JOSEPH (*Minachil II*) : Among all people. There is not a single meeting of the Christians, Ezhavas or Muslims which does not pass a resolution requesting the Government to redress the grievance of ill representation in public service.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : Is it *exclusion* from public service ?

MR. T. C. JOSEPH (*Minachil II*) : Inequality in the distribution of the offices in the public service. Then there is the press. There is not a single paper which does not contain an article criticising in very strong and even indecent language the policy of Government in neglecting to do justice to those communities. The meetings held by the other communities are attempts made to justify and account for their over-weighty representation to the public service. Under these circumstances, to allow matters to take their natural course is to precipitate a civil war in this country.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : I do not think you are justified in referring to any civil war in this country. You may proceed.

MR. T. C. JOSEPH (*Minachil II*) : Before suggesting any remedy for the evil let me point out what causes have brought about this inequality. Brahmins, Nairs and other communities were the first to take advantage of English education in this country. It was a time when educated men were very rare and anybody with education got a place in the service. No question of efficiency arose as at present.

RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR (*Nominated*) : May I know from the member what he means by "other communities" when he said Brahmins, Nairs and other communities ?

MR. T. C. JOSEPH (*Minachil II*) : The Jacobite and Mar Thoma Christians too.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : May I know from the member whether Roman Catholics were prevented from attending schools ?

MR. T. C. JOSEPH (*Minachil II*) : They were neglected.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Changanachery I*) : Does the member mean that neglect must be given a prize ?

MR. T. C. JOSEPH (*Minachil II*) : I do not ask for a prize for neglect. What I say, Sir, is that even if they have neglected, when they come forward you will have to accede to what they claim.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*) : Is there any disability now under which the Catholics are labouring in regard to entering the public service ?

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. T. C. JOSEPH (*Minachil II*) : That is what I am saying. They are not given their due share in the public service.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*) : May I know from the member———

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : You must always have your eye on the Chair. The question was whether any prohibition or disability as to the entertainment of Catholics in the Government service did exist. You may give the answer or not.

MR. T. C. JOSEPH (*Minachil II*) : There is no prohibition.

MR. T. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara II*) : Was it not because they never thought it worth their while to give up the lucrative profession they had that they neglected to enter Government service ?

MR. T. C. JOSEPH (*Minachil II*) : That may be one of the reasons. But that does not justify why the others should prevent them now when they come forward with open eyes.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : You have taken much more time than could be allowed. Have you got anything more to say ?

MR. T. C. JOSEPH (*Minachil II*) : Yes, Sir.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Then please go on.

MR. T. C. JOSEPH (*Minachil II*) : We must remember that this communal problem is not a sudden growth. These communities were agitating for years together and Heads of Departments and other appointing authorities who belong to the forward communities invariably neglected to do justice to these communities. Had they been a little more careful, they could have avoided this.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) ; Is it the member's view that the Report should be accepted and acted upon ?

MR. T. C. JOSEPH (*Minachil II*) : Yes, that is my view.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANABHA MENON (*Shertala I*) : Is it the member's view that the Report should be accepted entirely without any modification ?

MR. T. C. JOSEPH (*Minachil II*) : With as little modification as possible.

MR. V. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*) : സർ, പബ്ലിക്ക് സർവീസ് റിക്രൂട്ട്മെന്റ് കമ്മിറ്റി റിപ്പോർട്ട് തയ്യാറാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ളതു്. അധ്യക്ഷതയുടെ കാഴ്ച്ചപ്പാടെ അശേഷം മറന്നിട്ടാണു്. ഈ കമ്മിറ്റിയിൽ അധ്യക്ഷത്തിൽനിന്നു ഒരാളെക്കൂടി പ്രതിനിധിയായി നിയമിക്കാത്തതെന്താണെന്നു ഈ അസംബ്ലിയിൽ ഞാൻ ചോദ്യം ചോദിച്ചിരുന്നു.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: You are not concerned with that, Mr, Joseph; please go on with the Report.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. N.JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): കമ്മിറ്റിയിൽനിന്നു പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ള പ്രശ്നാവലികൾക്കു അധഃകൃതർ കൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള ഉത്തരങ്ങളെ തീരെ അവഗണിച്ചാണു ഈ റിപ്പോർട്ടു തയ്യാറാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ളതു്. വർഗ്ഗീയപ്രാതിനിധ്യം അനുസരിച്ചു ഉദ്യോഗവിതരണം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനാണല്ലോ കമ്മിറ്റി ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ഉദ്യോഗം അഛിക്കുന്ന സമുദായങ്ങൾക്കു കൊടുക്കാതെ വാസ്തവത്തിൽ പ്രാപ്തിയുള്ള സമുദായങ്ങൾക്കുമാത്രം ഉദ്യോഗം കൊടുക്കുവാനാണു് ഈ കമ്മിറ്റി റിപ്പോർട്ടു തയ്യാറാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ളതെന്നു റിപ്പോർട്ടു നോക്കിയാൽ മനസ്സിലാകുന്നതാണു്. റോമൻ കത്തോലിക്കു്, സിറിയൻ, മാത്തോമ്മാ, ലാറ്റിൻ, പ്രോട്ടസ്റ്റന്റു്, ആംഗ്ലിക്കൻ ഇങ്ങിനെ പലതരത്തിലും സമുദായവിഭജനം നടത്തി ക്രസ്ത്യാനികൾക്കു മൊത്തമായി ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുകയാണു്. ഈ സമുദായവിഭജനം നടത്തിയതു് രാഘവയ്യാദിവാൻജി അവർകളുടെ കാലത്തായിരുന്നു. ഈ സമുദായവിഭജനംനിമിത്തം സവർണ്ണക്രിസ്ത്യാനികൾക്കെന്തെങ്കിലും ദോഷമുണ്ടായിരുന്നു എങ്കിൽ അതിലേക്കു തീച്ച്യായും അവർ പ്രക്ഷോഭണം നടത്തുമായിരുന്നു. അന്നു് അധഃകൃതരുടെ പ്രാതിനിധ്യത്തെപ്പറ്റി ശരിയായവിധത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ അറിയിക്കുന്നതിനു കഴിവില്ലാതെ ഇരുന്നതുകൊണ്ടാണു് ഈ സമുദായവിഭജനം ഇന്നത്തെനിലയിൽ മുന്നോട്ടുവരുവാൻ ഇടയായിട്ടുള്ളതു്. എന്നാൽ അങ്ങിനെ സമുദായവിഭജനം നടത്തിയ രാഘവയ്യാദിവാൻജിഅവർകൾതന്നെ അധഃകൃതക്കു സൌജന്യമായി ഭൂമിപതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുക, പള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങളിൽ ഫീസുകൂടാതെ പഠിപ്പിക്കുക, പരീക്ഷാഫീസു് സൌജന്യമാക്കുക, വർഗ്ഗീയമായ സംഘങ്ങൾ അനുവദിച്ചുതരിക, നിയമസഭയിൽ പ്രത്യേകം പ്രതിനിധിയെ നിശ്ചയിക്കുക എന്നീ പല സൌജന്യങ്ങളും ചെയ്തുതന്നിട്ടുണ്ടു്.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: You need not discuss the policy underlying the appointment of the Committee. You may go on with the merits of the Report.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): ഈ റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ അധഃകൃതക്രസ്ത്യാനികൾ അഛിക്കുന്ന പ്രാതിനിധ്യം മറ്റു ക്രസ്ത്യാനികൾക്കു കിട്ടത്തക്കവിധത്തിലാണു ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ഉദ്യോഗനിയമനം വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തെ മാനദണ്ഡമാക്കിയാണു നടത്തുന്നതെങ്കിലും അധഃകൃതക്രസ്ത്യാനികൾ അഛിക്കുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗം അവക്കു പ്രത്യേകിച്ചും കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു വ്യവസ്ഥചെയ്തിട്ടില്ല. ഒരു സമുദായത്തിന്റെ പ്രാതിനിധ്യം മറ്റൊരു സമുദായത്തിനു കിട്ടത്തക്കവിധത്തിലുള്ള ഈ സമുദായവിഭജനം ഗവണ്മെൻറു് ഒരിക്കലും അംഗീകരിക്കാൻ പാടുള്ളതല്ല.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Sertaia I*): ഈ അധഃകൃതക്രൈസ്തവാനികളിൽ ആരെല്ലാം ഉൾപ്പെട്ടും?

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): വിദ്യ അഭ്യസിക്കുന്നതിനു പ്രതിബന്ധമുണ്ടായിരുന്നവരും ഉദ്യോഗം ലഭിക്കുന്നതിനു വിരോധിക്കപ്പെട്ടിരുന്നവരും അധഃകൃതക്രൈസ്തവാനികളുടെ കൂട്ടത്തിൽപെടും.

ഈ അധഃകൃതഹിന്ദുക്കളുടെ ബാഡിയിൽ കമ്മറിക്കാർ ചേർത്തിരിക്കുന്നതു മൂന്നു സമുദായങ്ങളെയാണു്. ഇതു് സെൻസസ്സ് കമ്മീഷണർ നോട്ടുചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതാണു്. അധഃകൃതക്രൈസ്തവാനികം ആറരലക്ഷം വരുമെന്നു പറയുന്നതിൽ പലർക്കും സംശയം ഉണ്ടു്. അതിൽനിന്നും നാടാർ ക്രൈസ്തവാനികളെ മാറ്റിയാൽ അഞ്ചുലക്ഷത്തിൽപരം അധഃകൃതക്രൈസ്തവാനികം വരും.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): ഈ റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ പറയുന്ന ഓരോ സമുദായങ്ങളിലും അധഃകൃതർ എത്രവീതം വരും?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Mr. Thanu Pillai, will you refer me to the page of the Report that will be useful.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): Page 124.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Thanks.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ചീഫ് സെക്രട്ടറി അവർകൾക്കു് അതു് നല്ലവണ്ണം അറിയാം.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): മാത്തോമ്മാ, സിറിയൻ, എന്നീ ഓരോ സമുദായങ്ങളിൽനിന്നു മിസ്റ്റർ ജോസഫ് പറയുന്ന അധഃകൃത ക്രൈസ്തവാനികം ഉണ്ടാകുമോ?

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): ഈ ഓരോ ഇനങ്ങളിലുംനിന്നു കുറെ അധഃകൃത ക്രൈസ്തവാനികം ഉണ്ടു്. റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ റോമൻ സിറിയൻ, മത്തോമ്മാ, യാക്കോബായ, ലത്തീൻകത്തോലിക്കാ, ആംഗ്ലിക്കൻ മറ്റു പ്രോട്ടസ്റ്റന്റു് എന്നിങ്ങനെ പല പിരിവുകം കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നു. കമ്മിറിയുടെ നിർദ്ദേശം അനുസരിച്ചു നാടാർ ക്രൈസ്തവാനികർക്കല്ലാതെ മറ്റു പ്രോട്ടസ്റ്റന്റു് എന്നു കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്ന പേരുകൊണ്ടു അധഃകൃതക്രൈസ്തവാനികർക്കു ഉദ്യോഗം ലഭിക്കുന്നതല്ല.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള ഓരോ ഇനത്തിൽനിന്നു അധഃകൃത ക്രൈസ്തവാനികളെ തിരിച്ചെടുക്കാൻ സൌകര്യമുണ്ടോ?

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*) : സ്റ്റാറ്റിസ്റ്റിക്സ് നോക്കിയാൽ അധഃകൃതഹിന്ദു എത്ര എന്നും അധഃകൃതക്രിസ്ത്യാനി എത്ര എന്നും കാണാവുന്നതാണ്. സമുദായങ്ങളെ വേർതിരിക്കുന്നതിൽ സമർത്ഥനും വിദഗ്ധനുമായ ഇന്നത്തെ ചീഫ് സിക്രട്ടറി സെൻസസ്സ് കമ്മീഷണർ ആയിരുന്നപ്പോഴാണ് ഇങ്ങിനെ വേർതിരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളത്.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Order. order, You cannot say what the present Chief Secretary or any other officer is going to do. You are quite in order in referring to any public record. What a particular officer is going to do and what he should do is not a matter for you to deal with in this House. Please proceed.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*) : ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നു സ്റ്റാറ്റിസ്റ്റിക്സ് നോക്കി അധഃകൃത ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികൾ എത്ര ഉണ്ടെന്നു കണ്ടുപിടിച്ചു അവർ അർഹിക്കുന്ന പ്രാതിനിധ്യം അവക്ക് നൽകത്തക്കവണ്ണം നിയമത്താൽ വ്യവസ്ഥചെയ്യണം. ഇപ്പോൾ വിഭജിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള സമുദായങ്ങളോട് അധഃകൃത ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികളെ ചേർത്താൽ അധഃകൃതക്ക് യാതൊരു ഉദ്യോഗവും കിട്ടുകയില്ല. അധഃകൃത ഹിന്ദുക്കളിൽ 8 സമുദായങ്ങളെ ക്രിസ്ത്യാനിചേർത്തിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ 8 സമുദായങ്ങളും അടങ്ങിയ ബാഡിക്ക് അറുപത്തിനാലിൽ നാല് ഉദ്യോഗമാണ് നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളത്. എന്തിനെ അടിസ്ഥാനപ്പെടുത്തിയാണ് ഇതു നിച്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതെന്നറിയുന്നില്ല. അധഃകൃതഹിന്ദുവായ വെളുത്തേടനേയും വിളക്കിത്തലനായരേയും ചേത്തിരിക്കുന്നു. അവരുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിന്റെ പിന്നോക്കനില അനുസരിച്ചായിരിക്കാം അങ്ങിനെ ചേത്തിരിക്കുന്നതു്. ഇവക്കൊക്കെ കൊടുത്തിട്ടു ബാക്കിനോക്കിയാൽ അധഃകൃതനു ഒന്നും കിട്ടുകയില്ല.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): വിളക്കിത്തലവരെ എന്തുചെയ്യണമെന്നാണ് അഭിപ്രായം?

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*) : ഇപ്പോൾ അവരെ അധഃകൃതരുടെ ക്രട്ടത്തിൽ ചേത്തിരിക്കയാണ്.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): അങ്ങിനെ ചേക്കണമെന്നോ ചേത്തുകൂടെന്നോ മെംബറിന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം?

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): അവരുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിന്റെ നിലയനുസരിച്ചു ചേക്കാമായിരിക്കാം.

RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR (*Nominated*) : അതുടെ എങ്കിലും അഭിപ്രായപ്രകാരമാണോ അങ്ങിനെ ചേത്തിട്ടുള്ളതു്?

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*) : അല്ലായിരിക്കും. മലയാളബ്രാഹ്മണക്കു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ഇല്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു ബ്രാഹ്മണരുടെ ഗ്രൂപ്പിൽനിന്നും തിരിച്ചു അവരെ പുറംതള്ളുകയാണ് ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നതു്.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Changanachery I*): അവക്കു് സാക്ഷരത്വം എന്തിനാണ്?

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): കമ്മറിയിൽനിന്നു അങ്ങിനെയാണ് റിപ്പോർട്ടു തയ്യാറാക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നതു്. നെല്ലും മുതിരയുംക്രടി ഒരുമിച്ചു ചേത്തതുപോലെയിരിക്കുന്നു. നാടാരേയും കമ്മാളനേയും ഒന്നിച്ചാണ് ചേത്തിരിക്കുന്നതു്. അതു് ഡീസൻസിക്കു് തന്നെ കുറവാണു്

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Yes, your time is up.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*) : I obey the order, but I have not wound up.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Your time is up.

RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR (*Nominated*) : Sir, there can be no question that efficiency and communal representation cannot go together. But we have to remember that we are living in this work-a-day world, in this world of tug and tussle of adjustment and compromise. The demand for communal representation has been made insistently in the old Sri Mulam Popular Assembly, in the old Legislative Council, in this House and elsewhere and we have to pay regard to it. Popular contentment is as much a criterion of good administration as efficiency and it is in that view that I am approaching this very grave problem.

In the first place, Sir, a minimum qualification has been fixed by the Committee in respect of inferior service. It is being asked why this should be fixed, and whether the Government have not already fixed minimum qualifications for such appointments. My answer is that, in respect of certain appointments, minimum qualificatians have not been now fixed and that, if higher qualifications are found necessary, they may be fixed by the Government provided, however, that the depressed classes do not suffer by any such arrangement and that every one of these classes gets the opportunity for service.

As regards superior service, a competitive examination has been recommended by the Committee. I found that some members were taking objection to this competitive examination. I do not see any reason for their doing so. No doubt there has been no competitive examination hitherto and the Heads of Departments have been making appointments. There have been complaints on that score and it is to remove those complaints that a competitive examination is recommended. When a competitive examination is introduced, all complaints in the matter of recruitment can be removed. It was then suggested by some members that

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Rao Sahib S. Paramesvara Aiyar]

certain communities who are now getting a major portion of the appointments might stand aside for some time giving room for certain other communities who have not been properly represented. This does not appear to me to be a practical proposition. Here we are solving the problem for the present youth of the country, ordinarily men under 25 years of age. Why should any portion of that community, I mean young men of that community of less than 25 years, be made to suffer because they were born in certain communities? Why should they be made to stand aside giving room for members of certain other communities? It is not fair to the members of those communities, whatever may be the historical circumstances under which their ancestors held more appointments and certain others less. Nor is it likely that if for a few years these communities stand out and other communities are— ———

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Shencotta*): May I know from the member whether there is any such recommendation in the Report?

RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR (*Nominated*): No. I refer to that only as arising out of the discussion here allowed to step in. The latter communities will be willing to give way when the distribution of jobs comes to be equal. As regards this competitive examination, it has been said that it is only an eliminating examination. All the same we must have only qualified men for the service. I am prepared to accept Mr. Thanu Pillai's formula by which when the required number of candidates is not forthcoming from any particular community the vacancies should go to other communities of an allied nature subject to the proviso that in the case of depressed classes who will not be able to supply the required number of candidates, a certain precentage of vacancies should be set apart and filled by the members of these very classes irrespective of their names finding a place in the list of successful candidates.

There is then the question of communal rotation. As regards this subject, I feel, Sir, that strictly speaking, there ought to be only three communities in this country; the educationally forward community, the educationally backward community and the educationally depressed community. We cannot divide the people of Travancore into water-tight compartments from the standpoints of caste, creed, and occupation. That should have been the basis on which the Committee made their recommendations. As the recommendations stand, I have to make one or two observations. One very important omission that was pointed out by my friend Mr. Joseph is that under the scheme of the Committee the depressed class Christians have not been taken into account. There is much truth in that observation. How is a Cherama Christian to compete with an Anglican Syrian Christian? No provision is made with regard to any reservation of seats for the

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Christian depressed classes. Such provision seems to be very necessary, particularly in view of the fact that the Hindu depressed classes have been given separate seats. As regards the figure quoted by Mr. Joseph, I find that the total number of Christians, taking away the Nadars, is about 3,86,386, men and women put together. The male population will be about 2 lakhs. Separate provision will have to be made for this number of the depressed class population in the Christian community.

As regards the reservation for efficiency, only 10 per cent. has been recommended by the Committee. It has been suggested by several members of the Assembly that 30 per cent. may be reserved, 20 per cent. may be reserved and so on. I beg to suggest that at least 25 per cent. may be set apart for the purpose of efficiency to be filled by competitive examination without considerations of caste or creed. I find that several members including Dr. Kunjan Pillai and some European members recommended 25 per cent. during the time of the Commitee's deliberations. Efficiency does not exclude any particular community. God sows his good seeds everywhere and the best men in any community can come out successful in any competitive examination. Higher educational qualifications *plus* character is surely higher than lower qualifications *plus* character. It has been suggested in the Report that for recruitment to executive posts, a competitive examination may be held or the process of interview adopted or both. I insist upon competitive examination for executive posts. Unless one has passed in the competitive examination, one should not be appointed to such a post; the process of interview may be gone through in addition.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Your time is up.

RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESWARA AIYAR (*Nominated*) : I have to speak on one or two points more.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Seven minutes is ordinarily the time given to members. You have exceeded that.

RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESWARA AIYAR (*Nominated*) : One minute more.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : I am sorry, I have pronounced a definite ruling. Otherwise I would have allowed.

Mr. P. C. NARAYANAN BHATTATIRIPAD (*Travancore Jenmies, South*): സർ, ഉദ്യോഗനിയമനം സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യതത്വമനുസരിച്ചു ചെയ്യാൻപാടില്ല എന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. പരീക്ഷായോഗ്യതയും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസയോഗ്യതയും അനുസരിച്ചുവേണം ഉദ്യോഗനിയമനം നടത്തുവാൻ.

മലയാളബ്രാഹ്മണരെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് ഈ റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതിനെപ്പറ്റി പ്രതിപാദിക്കാമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നു. റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ മലയാളബ്രാഹ്മണർക്കു കൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള സ്ഥാനത്തെപ്പറ്റി ആക്ഷേപിക്കാതിരിക്കുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. മലയാളബ്രാഹ്മണർ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവിഷയത്തിൽ പിന്നോക്കമല്ലെന്നു സെൻസസ്സ് റിപ്പോർട്ട് പ്ര

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. P C. Narayanan Bhattatiripad.]

തൃക്ഷപ്പെട്ടത്തുന്നതാണ്. ക്രടാതെ ഫെൻഡന്ന നവമ്പർമാസത്തിൽ ക്രടിയ നിയമസഭയിൽ വർഗ്ഗീയപ്രാതിനിധ്യവാദം വന്നപ്പോൾ അന്നത്തെ ചീഫ്സെക്രിട്ടറി വർഗ്ഗീയപ്രാതിനിധ്യം വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം സിദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളവരുടെ സംഖ്യയെ അടിസ്ഥാനപ്പെടുത്തിവേണം കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതു എന്നും ജനസംഖ്യഅനുസരിച്ചു ഉദ്യോഗനിയമനം നടത്തണമെന്നുള്ള തത്വത്തെ ഗവണ്മെൻറു അംഗീകരിച്ചിട്ടില്ലെന്നും പ്രാതിനിധ്യമില്ലാത്ത സമുദായക്കാരുടെ കാര്യം പ്രത്യേകം പരിഗണിക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്നും ജനസംഖ്യയെ അടിസ്ഥാനമാക്കി നിയമനം നടത്തുകയാണെങ്കിൽ നൂറു കത്തോലിക്കരെ നിയമിച്ചാൽമാത്രമെ ഒരു നമ്പൂരിയെ നിയമിക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കുകയുള്ളു എന്നും അതു അസംബന്ധമാണെന്നും പ്രസ്താപിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായി കമ്മറിക്കാർതന്നെ റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ എടുത്തു പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. ജനസംഖ്യയിൽ മലയാളബ്രാഹ്മണർവളരെ പിന്നോക്കമാണെങ്കിലും ഗവണ്മെൻറു ഇതുവരെ അവരെ പ്രത്യേകമായും പ്രധാനമായും ഒരു വർഗ്ഗമായി പേരുകൊടുത്തു എല്ലാസംഗതികളിലും പ്രാധാന്യം കല്പിച്ചുവരികയാണു. ഈ റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ മലയാളബ്രാഹ്മണരെ പ്രത്യക്ഷത്തിൽകാണാൻ പാടില്ലെന്നോ എന്നു സംശയം തോന്നുമാറു വേറെ ഒരു വർഗ്ഗത്തിൽ പ്രത്യേകം നോക്കിയാൽമാത്രം കാണത്തക്കനിലയിൽ ചേർത്തിരിക്കുന്നു. ഉദ്യോഗത്തിനുവേണ്ടിയാണു അങ്ങനെ ചേർത്തിരിക്കുന്നതെങ്കിലും തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ഇങ്ങനെ ഒരു വർഗ്ഗമുണ്ടെന്നു കാണിക്കുന്നതിൽ എന്താണു വിരോധം? പൊതുവിൽ പ്രാതിനിധ്യം അനുവദിക്കണ്ടാ എന്നാണു അഭിപ്രായം; എല്ലാവർക്കും പ്രാതിനിധ്യം അനുവദിക്കണമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം മലയാളബ്രാഹ്മണരുടെ കാര്യവും പ്രത്യേകമായി ആലോചിച്ചു കിട്ടേണ്ട ശതമാനത്തിൽ എത്രഎങ്കിലും ഭാഗം എത്രകാലംകഴിഞ്ഞെങ്കിലും കിട്ടത്തക്കവണ്ണം പ്രത്യേകം ഒരു ലിസ്റ്റിൽ സ്ഥാനംകൊടുക്കേണമെന്നു ഞാൻ പ്രത്യേകമായും ബലമായും അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുന്നു.

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*) : Sir, I accept the recommendations of the Public Service Committee with certain modifications.

According to the Committee, communal representation as such is not desirable on principle, but I am of opinion that communal representation must be accepted on principle for the reason that the country, being divided into different castes and communities, is to be considered more as a union of communities, than of individuals. For the general

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

advancement of the country, it is desirable that prominence should be given to the conception of the State as consisting of communities and not of individuals. Communal representation is absolutely necessary on the following grounds. In the first place, the existing system of recruitment is very bad. It depends upon the sweet will and pleasure of the officers having powers of appointment- Secondly, there was in the past suppression of opportunities to several communities for getting themselves educated and qualified for entry into Government service. Thirdly, it is necessary for the improvement of the tone of the administration. As it is, the representatives of communities look to the interest only of people coming from their own section and do not look to the good of others. My experience for the last 25 or 30 years has been that the so-called efficiency consisted in making appointments from one's own community, trying to ignore the claims of other communities and to feather one's own nest. That efficiency which consists in the abilty to adjust the responsibilities to Government and to people is not in evidence. If representatives of different communities are appointed in public service there will be a check on each other and there will be rivalry between the officers in doing good to the people in general.

MR. M. N. NAIR (*Kottayam I*): Will there not be rivalry between the officers and the people ?

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*): No, Sir ; if there is communal representation in public service, there will be peace and prosperity and every one will try his best to better the administration of the country.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Your time is up.

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*): One or two points more.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Just finish your speech soon.

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*): The classification of the communities in groups as given by the Committee is generally acceptable; but I do not see why the Kammalas and Nadars should be classified as belonging to one and the same group It does not appear to be based on principle,. They should not be jumbled together in the matter of representation in the public service as each community is sufficiently numerous for recognition as independent communities.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: You have exceeded the time, Mr. Nilakantan.

Hereafter I propose to follow a certain method. There are three well-defined parties in this House. In each party, its leader or anybody else who is authorised can speak. Besides this, there are one or two interests which require some little time to be given for expressing their views. Before I call upon the party leaders, I would call upon a non-party man, but with this request that he will use as little time as possible.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI (*Nominated*): വിവിധജാതിമതസ്ഥരായ ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ ഏതാണ്ട് ലക്ഷം ജനങ്ങളുടെ പബ്ലിക്ക് സർവീസ് പ്രാ

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. T. T. Kesavan Sastri.]

തിനിധ്യാവകാശവാദത്തെ നീതീകരിക്കുന്നതിനായി ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നു തയ്യാറാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ള ഈ റിപ്പോർട്ട് എല്ലാജനങ്ങളുടേയും സവിശേഷമായ ശ്രദ്ധക്കു വിഷയീഭവിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു. സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യം അംഗീകരിക്കുന്നവിഷയത്തിൽ ജനസമുദായം ഭിന്നാഭിപ്രായക്കാരായിരിക്കാം. എന്നാൽ അവരവരുടെ സമുദായത്തിനു വേണ്ടി അവകാശവാദംചെയ്യുവാൻ അവരവർ ഏതവസരത്തിലും മുന്നോട്ടു വരുന്നുണ്ടെന്നുള്ളതും സൂക്ഷിച്ചുനോക്കിയാൽ കാണാവുന്നതാണ്. മതത്തിന്റെ പേരിലും സമുദായത്തിന്റെപേരിലും ജാതിപ്പേരിലും അവകാശവാദം ചെയ്യുന്നവരും ഇല്ലാതില്ല. പബ്ലിക്കുസർവീസിൽ പ്രാതിനിധ്യമില്ലാത്തവരും സാധുക്കളുമായ ഈ രാജ്യത്തിലെ അധഃകൃതരെ സംബന്ധിക്കുന്ന കാര്യങ്ങളാണ് എനിക്കു സവ്യസനം പറയാനുള്ളതു്. ഈ കമ്മിറ്റിറിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ പബ്ലിക്ക്സർവീസ്സു പ്രാതിനിധ്യത്തെ ഉയന്നതരമെന്നും താഴ്ന്നതരമെന്നും രണ്ടായിട്ടാണു തിരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവിഷയത്തിൽ പിന്നോക്കംനിൽക്കുന്ന സമുദായക്കാക്കു അവരുടെ ഉന്നമനത്തിനനുയോജ്യമായ ഘന്ഥാവിൽതന്നെ നിയമനം നിർണ്ണയിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ടുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളിൽ പത്തുശതമാനം ജാതിമതഭേദമന്യേയുള്ള ഒരു മത്സരപരീക്ഷയ്ക്കു വിട്ടുകൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ അഭിപ്രായത്തെ എല്ലാവരും കായ്മമായി അംഗീകരിച്ചിട്ടുമുണ്ടു്. എന്നാൽ അവശസമുദായങ്ങളും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവിഷയത്തിൽ പിന്നോക്കം നിൽക്കുന്നവരുമായ ആളുകൾക്കു ഏതാദ്ദശമായ മത്സരപരീക്ഷകളിൽ ചേന്ന വിജയംനേടി ഉദ്യോഗം കരസ്ഥമാക്കുന്നതിനു വളരെ പ്രയാസമാണു. ഉദ്യോഗവിഷയത്തിലും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവിഷയത്തിലും വളരെ പിന്നോക്കംനിൽക്കുന്ന അധഃകൃതസമുദായങ്ങളുടെ കായ്മും കമ്മിറ്റിക്കാർ വേണ്ടുംവണ്ണം ഗൌനിച്ചില്ലെന്നുള്ള സംഗതി പ്രസ്താവ്യമായിരിക്കുന്നു. അതിനാൽ താഴ്ന്നതരം ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളെങ്കിലും ഒരു നിശ്ചിതകാലത്തേക്കു പബ്ലിക്കുസർവീസ്സിൽ പ്രാതിനിധ്യമില്ലാത്ത സമുദായക്കാർക്കു കൊടുത്തു അവരെ പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കുകയും സഹായിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറു ദയാപൂർവം ശ്രദ്ധിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*) സർ, Point of order. പാർട്ടിയിൽ ചേന്നിട്ടുള്ള ആളുകൾക്കു് സംസാരിക്കുവാൻ അനുവാദം കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നു. എന്നാൽ പാർട്ടിയിൽ ചേരാത്ത ആളുകളും ഇവിടെയുണ്ടു്. അവക്കു് സംസാരിക്കുവാൻ അനുവാദംകിട്ടുമൊ?

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : ഇവിടെ പറഞ്ഞതു് ശരിയായി മനസ്സിലാക്കാത്തതുകൊണ്ടാണു് ഈ പായിൻറു് ആഫ് ആർഡർ കൊണ്ടുവരുവാനിടയായതു്. പാർട്ടിയിൽ ഉള്ള ആളുകൾക്കു് സംസാരിക്കുവാൻ സൌകര്യം കൊടുക്കുന്നതുപോലെ പാർട്ടിയിൽ ചേരാത്ത ആളുകൾക്കും സന്ദർഭംപോലെ സൌകര്യം കൊടുക്കുന്നതാണു്. അതാണു് മിസ്റ്റർ കേശവൻശാസ്ത്രിയെ സംസാരിക്കുവാൻ വിളിച്ചതു്.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): സർ, ഇന്നു് വാദപ്രതിവാദത്തിനു വിഷയമായിരിക്കുന്ന സംഗതി പബ്ളിക്സർവീസിൽ ആളുകളെ നിയമിക്കുന്നതു് എന്തെല്ലാം തത്വങ്ങളെ അടിസ്ഥാനപ്പെടുത്തിയായിരിക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതാണു്. വർഗ്ഗീയപ്രാതിനിധ്യം അനുസരിച്ചാണോ അതല്ല കാര്യക്ഷമതയെ മാത്രം അടിസ്ഥാനപ്പെടുത്തിയാണോ ഉദ്യോഗനിയമനം നടത്തേണ്ടതു് എന്നാണു് പ്രധാനമായി ആലോചിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നതു്. സർ, ഞാൻ ഒരു വർഗ്ഗീയചിന്തകൻ അല്ല. വർഗ്ഗീയചിന്ത മാറുവല്ലുവരും പറയുന്നതുകേട്ടു് എന്റെ മനസ്സിൽക്രൂടികടന്നുപോയിട്ടുള്ളതു മാത്രമേയുള്ളു. മഹാരാജാവു് തിരുമനസ്സിലെ പ്രജകൾക്കു് ഉദ്യോഗദാനവിഷയത്തിൽ വർഗ്ഗീയമായ എന്തെങ്കിലും വ്യത്യസങ്ങൾ ചെയ്യണമെന്നു് എനിക്കഭിപ്രായമില്ല. നമ്മുടെ മഹാരാജാവ് തിരുമനസ്സിനു് യാതൊരുവിധമായ വർഗ്ഗീയവ്യത്യാസങ്ങളുമില്ലെന്നും ജാതിമതഭേദമെന്യെ, എല്ലാവരോടും സമഭാവനയാണുള്ളതെന്നും രാജ്യക്ഷേമത്തിനുവേണ്ടി വിവിധവർഗ്ഗക്കാരും സൌഹാർദ്ദപൂർവം വർത്തിക്കണമെന്നും മറ്റുമാണു് അവിടുന്നു അഭിലഷിക്കുന്നതെന്നും തിരുമനസ്സിലെ പല സന്ദർഭങ്ങളിലുമുള്ള പ്രസ്താവനകളിൽനിന്നും നാം മനസ്സിലാക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ടു്. തിരുമനസ്സിലെ ആഗ്രഹം ഇങ്ങിനെയിരിക്കേ നാം അതിനെ സഫലമാക്കിത്തീർക്കുന്നതിനു് ശ്രമിക്കുകയല്ലാതെ അതിനു് പ്രതികൂലമായ സംഗതി നമ്മുടെമനസ്സിൽ തോന്നുകയോ പ്രതികൂലമായ സംഗതിയെപ്പറ്റി ഇവിടെ വാദപ്രതിവാദം നടത്തുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതു് ആ സംഗതിയെ വിഷമകരവും വിഷമയവും ആക്കിത്തീർക്കുകയല്ലെ ചെയ്യുന്നതെന്നു് സഭാംഗങ്ങൾ ആലോചിച്ചുനോക്കേണ്ടതാണു്. ഞാൻ ഒരു ക്രിസ്ത്യൻ മെമ്പർആണു്. ഒരു ക്രിസ്ത്യാനിയുടെ മനസ്സിൽ വർഗ്ഗീയചിന്ത കടന്നുകൂടാൻ പാടില്ലാത്തതാണു്. ഞാൻ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്ന പ്രമാണത്തേയും തത്വത്തേയും, അടിസ്ഥാനപ്പെടുത്തിയും നായകന്റെ പ്രാണത്തെ അനുസരിച്ചും അല്ലാതെ അതിനു വിരുദ്ധമായ രീതിയിൽ ഉദ്യോഗനിയമനവിഷയത്തിൽ പ്രവർത്തിക്കണമെ

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. N. E. Varughese.]

ന്നഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടവാൻ ഞാൻ തയ്യാറില്ലാ. എങ്കിലും നീതിനടത്ത ണമെന്നുള്ളതിൽ ഇനിക്കു വളരെ താല്പര്യമുണ്ട്. അതുകൊണ്ട് വ ർഗ്ഗീയമായ നിലയും യാതൊരു പ്രാധാന്യവും കൊടുക്കാതെ കായ്യ ക്ഷമതയെ മുൻനിർത്തി മഹാരാജാവ് തിരുമസ്സിലെ അനുഗ്രഹത്തെ സഫലീഭവിപ്പിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം ഈ സഭയിലെ വാദപ്രതിവാദങ്ങൾ നി യന്ത്രിക്കപ്പെടണമെന്നേ ഞാൻ അനുഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നുള്ളൂ. റിപ്പോർട്ടിലുള്ള ഒരു പ്രത്യേക സംഗതിയെപ്പറ്റി മാത്രമെ അഭിപ്രായം പറയുന്നതിനു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നുള്ളൂ. സർ, ഈ റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്ന ഇരു പത്തേഴാമത്തെ ഭൂരിപക്ഷശുപാർശയെ ഞാൻ എതിർക്കുന്നു. വർഗ്ഗീയപ്രാ തിനിധ്യം അനുവദിക്കുന്നു എങ്കിൽ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവകുപ്പിൽ സ്വീകരിക്കേ ണ്ട ഒരു പ്രമാണത്തെപ്പറ്റി പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു ശുപാർശയാണിതു. എയിഡഡ് സ്കൂളുകളിൽ ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള വർഗ്ഗീയപ്രാതിനിധ്യത്തെ വകവ ച്ചിട്ടേ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു സ്കൂളുകളിൽ ഓരോ വർഗ്ഗക്കാരെയും പ്രവേ ശിപ്പിക്കാൻ പാടുള്ളൂ എന്ന് പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു. ആ ശുപാർശ വള രെ വിഷ്മകരവും വിഷമയവുമായിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. ഇതു വർഗ്ഗീയചിന്തയെ അടിസ്ഥാനമാക്കിയും അതിനെ ഒളിച്ചുവച്ചുകൊണ്ടും നിർദ്ദേശിച്ചിരി ക്കുകയാണ് എന്നു സംശയിപ്പാൻ ന്യായം ഇല്ലാതില്ലാ. ഈ സംഗതി യിൽ ഒരു രഹസ്യമുണ്ട്. പ്രൈവറ്റ് സ്കൂളുകളും നടത്തുന്നതു് അധികഭാ ഗവും ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികളാണ്. അവയിലെ നിയമനത്തിൽ ക്രിസ്ത്യാനിക ളാണ് കൂടുതൽ. അങ്ങിനെ കൂടുതലുള്ളതിനാൽ ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികൾക്കെ തിരായി മാറിനിന്നുകൊണ്ട് കണിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു പോരല്ലയോ ഇതെ ന്നു് സംശയിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. അതു് ഒരിക്കലും അനുവദിക്കാൻ പാടില്ല. വർഗ്ഗീയ മനോഭാവത്തെയാണ് ഇതു് പ്രത്യക്ഷപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതു്.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Are you not attributing motives to the members of the Committee ?

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*) : It is a fact, Sir.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): സംഗതികളുടെ വാസ്തവ സ്ഥിതിയെപ്പറ്റി ഞാൻ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചു എന്നേയുള്ളൂ. ഈ ശുപാ ർശ ഒരിക്കലും അനുവദിക്കാൻ പാടില്ല. അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യുന്നു എ ങ്കിൽ എയിഡഡ് സ്കൂളുകളും ഗവണ്മെൻറു ഏറ്റെടുത്തു നടത്തേണ്ട തായിവരും. അതു ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു വളരെ വിഷമകരമായിതീരുകയും ചെയ്യും. അന്യസമുദായക്കാർ നടത്തുന്ന സ്കൂളുകളിൽ ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികൾക്കു പ്രാതിനിധ്യം വേണമെന്നു് അവർ അനുഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നില്ല. എന്നുകൊണ്ടു

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

മാത്രമല്ല എഡിഡഡ് സ്കൂളുകൾ നടത്തപ്പെടുന്നത്. ധാരാളം പണം അതിന്റെ ഭാരവാഹികൾ, സ്വന്തവക, ചെലവാക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. കുസ്തൂനികൾ നടത്തുന്ന വിദ്യാലയങ്ങളെ ഏറെറടുത്തു നടത്തുന്നതിനു തയ്യാറുണ്ടോ എന്നും അങ്ങനെ ഏറെറടുത്തു നടത്തുന്നപക്ഷം വർഗ്ഗീയപ്രാതിനിധ്യം അനുവദിക്കുന്നതിനു തയ്യാറാകുമോ എന്നും അറിയേണ്ടതായിരിക്കുന്നു.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I do not find anybody coming up from the non-party people to speak. Now Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillay may speak.

(At this stage several members including Mr. Thiraviyam Nadar stood up. He said that he belonged to no party and that he should be allowed to speak.)

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I must make it very clear that there is no undertaking on my part to call upon either a party man or a non-party man. So long as there is such a large number of members and the time is limited, every member of this House may not get a chance of speaking. So far as Mr. Nadar is concerned, I did not see him standing up at any time before this. So at this late stage when the discussion is coming to a close, after I have announced that party members will be called up, I am sorry, though seeing that Mr. Nadar is the youngest member of the Assembly, I am not able to give him an opportunity. Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai will speak.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): In view of the invitation from the Chief Secretary to which I feel in courtesy bound to respond.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Louder, please,

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): Sir, in view of the invitation from the Chief Secretary to which I feel bound to respond in courtesy, I wish to offer a few observations.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: No; I do not think he has invited the member.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): He has invited the opinion of the members of this House and it is in response to that I am speaking.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: He has no right to do that. The Chair invites Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): I feel all the more bound to speak. I beg to place a few observations on the Report of the Committee which enquired into the question of recruitment to public services. One thing I admit, that is to say, there is considerble evidence of much malaise and discontent, in regard to the question of recruitment to the public service. If it is possible to eradicate that discontent, by any fair means, certainly it must be applied and the result tested. The Committee appointed to go into this question has submitted a report which, I fear, may not prove satisfactory to all alike,

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai]

It is evident from the number of dissentient minutes appended to the Report that the learned members have been fighting like Kilkenny cats over the subjects referred to them. Even the views put forward in the majority report may seem to be considerably shattered by the dissentients and have been weakened by the process adopted by the majority, who seem to have been in fear of being beaten by the dissentients. In fact, their procedure has been like this. They started with certain *a priori* resolutions, settled in advance, qualified the same by a series of compromises and then amplified the points of view which the Committee thought they would conveniently put forward. Such a procedure, I need hardly say, is jejune and weak-kneed, so much so, the various aspects of the questions involved in the discussions have not received anything like adequate appreciation in the deliberations of the Committee.

Two principles have guided the Committee, one the principle of efficiency and the other the principle of communal representation. As may be seen from the attempt at compromise at each step, the majority forming the Committee may be seen to lack the courage to decide the questions left to them. Their anxiety was to present as broad a front as possible under the circumstances. That is not really facing the questions, but trying to avoid some of the questions for the purpose of unified appearance. Of the two principles discussed, the majority as well as the minority are agreed that efficiency as an ideal may be worshipped. The majority, which stood out for efficiency, found that the minority was also prepared to go with them to that ethereal standard. The minority, who pressed for communal representation, found that the majority was ready to support them in the practical field. Now, these two principles are really dissimilar if not antagonistic, but this is what the Committee seems not to have realised.

With regard to the question of efficiency, it is as a principle in the abstract, quite commendable as has been enunciated by the greatest philosophic statesmen in the world. The members of the League of Nations, as may be seen from the discussion upon the question of the Minorities Protection Guarantees fought against the idea of positive privileges for minorities in the make-up of heterogeneous States; the privileges if any, that the minorities are entitled to, it was said, are privileges of a negative character. That is to say, they would not be disturbed in the matter of their racial relations, language, religion, culture and things like that. These are the negative privileges that the leading lights of statesmanship were prepared to concede in favour of minorities. The representatives of the United States of America, France and England spoke in that strain. I need hardly add that they are statesmen of the A (I) type.

All the same we find when we came to India, English politicians had to recognise what is known as communal classification. We saw, in Madras, how that aspect had been developed by the members of the

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Justice Party. The Committee relies strongly upon the examples of two bodies (1) the Madras Government and (2) the Mysore Government. In Madras, I was glad to hear from Mr. Chidambaram Pillai that with the dominant party, the non-Brahmin party, there is a great ebb in the play of communal representation and that even Brahmins are eligible members of the major party to carry on the administration. As regards Mysore, the Miller Committee's Report, which has been so much referred to, I understand, has been scrapped by the present Dewan of Mysore. So, the two precedents upon which communal representation was sought to be rested, do not exist at present, except as dead instances. All the same, Sir, in Travancore there is a cry for communal representation. Now various grounds are put forward, various arguments are advanced to make out the case for communal representation. One of them is that appointments under Government are stations of power and influence. That is, however, to say the least of it a reason why communal representation should be discountenanced. When this Committee, whose report we are considering, asked for my opinion, I told that they should not merely be a committee. If your labours are to be crowned with success, I would suggest your labours should be widened. That is to say, the other aspect of the question, how the Government should be advised to set about to dislodge and displace persons from public service, should form a serious chapter in the enquiry. In this connection and for this very reason, I suggest that safety demands the castration of all propensities of communal one-sidedness in officers in the exercise of their powers. In the light of the underlying idea of power and influence, one can understand the object with which the clamour of communal representation is being put forward. On the other hand, the attempt ought to be that any officer who is found to have swerved from his path or who is found to be incompetent, should be weeded out. One of the main attractions that Government service offers is that, once you are within the fold of Government service, you are in an entrenched position. This morning, I asked Mr. Statham what action was taken on a false report made to him. He asked what action was there to be taken on it. This is the sort of immunity of an officer employed in the Government service. If he is attacked by an outsider, you will see the whole Department at his back to support him. If you raise the question of the rudeness of an Inspector of Police, you will find the whole pack of Policemen would be in full swing to support him. (*Hear, hear*). Therefore, as a matter of course, you will find Government servants not doing their work as they ought to do. If a person who has passed science subjects is reported as a history graduate for the purpose of securing an examiner's post, the Director of Public Instruction is not prepared to notice the mischief in the report before him. Was it purposeful? Was it a mistake? These questions the Director of Public Instruction would not ask himself. Mr. Statham, who is a disciplinarian of the first class type, was asking me what was there to enquire.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. R. M. STATHAM (*Director of Public Instruction*) : A personal explanation, Sir. I did not say that.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : I want to observe, Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai, any personal remark in dealing with this subject is unnessary. You are only speaking on the advantages of being in Government service.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*) : He showed a certain amount of indifference in the matter.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : The member has liberty to take due action in those circumstances.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzzha I*) ; Probably, Sir. I shall be very glad to hear of it. That is one thing. Here is a great advantage.

Then there is the attraction of pay. We are living in a period of deep economic depression and there is the great question of the unemployment of the educated people.

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*) : Is the learned member in agreement with my view ?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : That certainly is not a question. The member who put that question will know in time whether he agrees or not.

MR P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*) : The educated people are pressed so hard as to pledge their degree to secure some Rs. 20 per mensem under Government and get along smoothly, instead of going on for the uncertainties of professions, cultivation or trade. That is the position. The unemployment problem is a very big problem confronting not only Travancore but the rest of India and other parts of the world also. In the convocation address delivered at the Calcutta University in 1933, Sir Hussain Suhrwardy observed that the rushing and jostling of candidates at the portals of preferment are so great that it is high time that the Government should devise some other standards for recruitment to the public service, than the exclusive tests of University Degrees. That is the result of the spread of education. Thus there is considerable unrest on account of this question among the educated people generally. But the communal colour is what I really fail to understand. It is the individuals that the State has to deal with. If one goes into Government service on the ticket of his community, he is sure to feel a sneaking sympathy for his community; and however much he may disguise it, it will come into play whenever he finds it quite opportune. (*Hear, hear*). That is one aspect. Further the complications created by a person who enters public service with a ticket from his community are equally great. We have seen, for instance, Sir, that where misbehaviour had to be dealt with in the case of officers in Government service, the community concerned would rise in a body as it were to support the delinquents and to contend that they should not be dislodged, degraded or even transferred. That is another trouble. Service is really a contract between an individual and the State, and it should certainly continue in that state, that is to say, as a contract between the particular individual and the State

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Any other idea when infused into the mind of the successful candidate would be destructive of discipline and is likely to pervert even straightforward employees into undesirable directions. These are some of the difficulties that I feel in regard to communal representation.

At the same time, I may sumbit that I am not against the admission of any member of any one particular community into Government service. Sir, all these years, I have been repeating the formula that the accident of birth in any one particular community should neither be a qualification nor a disqualification for admission to public service. To that extent, I have always gone, and am still prepared to go Within the limits of that rule, various cases may arise. They should be very carefully analysed and dealt with. If, as a matter of fact, therefore, the members of any one particular community find themselves stopped at the gates of any appointment, it is certainly necessary that they should all be let in and the obstacles removed. Further, the present standard for recruitment to public service, if it is found to work any hardship to any community, may be revised so that all communities should get equal opportunities for entry into public service, on their satisfying the standard adopted. I am sure, Sir, that, in Travancore, quite apart from communal consideration, any number of suitable and efficient hands may be had from all communities. It must be admitted that all the communities in the State have got sufficient diffusion of education among themselves in order to qualify them for entry into Government service, Still they fight shy of a competitive examination and consider it a bug-bear. I am surprised to find them saying 'Please do not institute competitive examinations; give us representation according to the number in our community; do not bring in maximum efficiency or any such consideration; we cannot successfully compete with other communities in examinations'. Sir, what is efficiency? I referred to what Sir, Hussain Suhrwardy has stated in his Convocation Address. It need not be confined to one exclusive test, namely, the holding of a University Degree or Diploma. In the case of the Police Department, for instance, a man with fine sinews, good manners and moderate education is certainly more suitable than another with mere University qualification. Such persons may be found in all communities, in Mr. Abdur Rahiman's community or in Mr. Kunjuraman's community or in my community.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യതത്വം സ്വീകരിച്ച് ഉദ്യോഗം കൊടുക്കുന്നതെങ്കിൽ മറ്റുസമുദായങ്ങളിൽ ചേർന്നാൽ എളുപ്പം ഉദ്യോഗം കിട്ടുമെന്ന് കരുതി അതിൽ ചേരുകയും ഉദ്യോഗം കിട്ടിയതിനു ശേഷം ആദ്യത്തെ സമുദായത്തിലേക്ക് തിരികെ വരികയും ചെയ്യുന്നതിന് സൌകര്യമുള്ളതുകൊണ്ട് സമുദായങ്ങൾതമ്മിൽ സമാധാനലംഘനം ഉണ്ടാകാൻ ഇടയില്ലെ?

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): Though it may not lead to a breach of the peace, it may probably lead to something like ratting by a man leaving one community for another and then going back to the original community after securing the advantages of communal representation. Such things may probably take place, if communal representation is made such a paying game.

Even in regard to efficiency, Sir, certain communities have special aptitude for certain kinds of work, for service in particular departments. For instance, Sir, the Ezhavas are specially fitted for work in the Excise Department. Probably, the Ezhava may be given preference there, especially in the lower grades.

MR. C. V. KUNJURAMAN (*Nominated*): ദേവസ്വം ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ ക്ലാർക്ക് ഉദ്യോഗത്തിനായിഈഴവരെയും നിയമിച്ചുകൂടേ?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): Government may consider that question also.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I am sorry I have to interrupt you, it is time.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): To conclude then, I say Government must frame definite rules in regard to this important matter, taking care to avoid invidious distinction.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Sir, much has been said here about the contradiction between efficiency and communal representation. To me it appears that if efficiency is taken to be the rule, there can be hardly any room for the principle of communal representation.

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*): (*Inaudible.*)

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: There is no use in putting questions in a whispering tone. I must hear the question.

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*): May I know in what efficiency consists?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): It is well known what efficiency is, but still I shall attempt to define it. Efficiency I may define as the capacity to do the work entrusted successfully and properly. Why people should be afraid of this term 'efficiency', I am at a loss to see. I do not believe for a moment that the average level of efficiency of the educated people of any one community, in Travancore, is lower than the average level of efficiency of any other community.

MR. E. K. KUNJURAMAN (*Nominated*): സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യം വേണമെന്നു പറയുന്നതല്ലാതെ എഫിഷ്യൻസി വേണ്ടെന്നു് ആരെങ്കിലും പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): എഫിഷ്യൻസിയെ ഞെരുന്ന് പ്രത്യേകിച്ച് പറഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ലെങ്കിലും അതിൽനിന്നും അത്മാക്കേണ്ടത് എങ്ങിനേയായാലും സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യം വേണമെന്നാണ്. അതു ശരിയല്ലെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം.

MR. N. ABDUR RAHIMAN SAHIB (*Nominated*): Is there any proposal in the Report which works against efficiency?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): If the proposals of the Committee are accepted as they are, to me it appears that we would be sacrificing efficiency to a very large extent,—not according to the present standard of efficiency in public service, but according to proper standards of efficiency as it ought to be. I must say, in this connection, that it seems to be taken for granted by some people, by some members of the Committee of which I too happened to be a member, that, even at present we have sufficiently efficient public service in this State. I want this House to realise that, to me at any rate, that is far from the truth. So far as my experience goes, the way in which the various departments are working here goes to show that our public service is not at all efficient. That is my strong conviction based on my own experience. I venture to state that all the departments can be worked much more efficiently than at present. I am of the opinion that, considering the present state of education in Travancore, it must be possible, if only recruitment is made properly, to work the various departments of the State much more efficiently than at present.

MR. K SANKARAN (*Kartikapalli I*): Does the member suggest that the present want of efficiency in public service is due to the principle of communal representation being adopted in the matter of recruitment?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): My statement has very little to do with communal representation.

I wish to make clear one more point also. Sir, till about 10 or 15 years ago, every one who passed out of the colleges or schools was able to get some job or other under Government. There were more appointments under Government than there were qualified hands in the country. The question of holding competitive examination among the qualified hands and choosing the best from them did not, therefore, arise at all in those days. There was more demand by Government than there was supply in the country. But, on the other hand, now, the supply is far in excess of the demand. There is practically very little opening in Government service considering the large number of young men and women coming out annually from the portals of our colleges with high University qualifications. We can therefore choose the best men now and tone up the efficiency in service. On account of the want of the necessary number of hands for proper selection, in the past, our service has gone down in efficiency. I say, this is the proper time for us to tone up efficiency by selecting the best hands from among the numerous qualified hands now anxious to get into Government

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. A. Thanu Pillai.]

service. That is the reason, at any rate so far as I am concerned, why competitive examination for recruitment to public service is now being recommended, and not because certain communities, hitherto in the background, are now coming forward with their claims for representation in service. Suppose we want 10 men and there are only 10 men available with the minimum qulification. Government have no other go but to appoint all of them, whether they are all efficient or not. But if we have 10 vacancies and there are 100 qualified hands, that is just the reason why we must hold a competitive examination and recruit the best 10 from the 100. That is my position. That is a sound proposition, especially considering the present uniformly high level of average efficiency in all communities in the State. As Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai rightly observed, public service is a contract between the individual and the Government and not between the community of the individual and the Government.

MR. E. K. KUNJURAMAN (*Nominated*): എല്ലാ സമുദായക്കാർക്കുമുള്ള ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള വിദ്യാഭ്യാസസൗകര്യം തുല്യ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നോ?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): At present, the facilities for education are absolutely the same for all the communities in the State. That is what I find. I must not be considered to be hostile to any community. That is far from my intention. In my dissenting note in the Report of the Committee ———

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I suppose, you mean the dissenting note of Mr. A. Thanu Pillai who was a member of the Public Service Recruitment Committee.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): I certainly refer to my dissenting note as member of the Committee. Whether I am here or there, the individual is certainly the same, Sir.

What I have suggested is that we must first get, every year, from the Account Officer or the Financial Secretary, an idea of the number of vacancies that may arise in the year. Suppose it is 200. We must hold a competitive examination. Suppose 1,000 persons sit for the examination. We must choose the best 400 among them, that is twice the number of hands actually required. Out of this 400, we must recruit accordiug to the principle of communal rotation suggested by the Committee. In doing this, you will not be sacrificing efficiency at all. On the other hand, what the majority of the Committee have recommended is that, among the 1,000 candidates, if the first chance in the rotation, is that of a Nayar, he must be appointed; but if the Nayar happens to be thousandth in the examination, merely because, according to the rotation, the vacancy goes to the Nayar community he should not be preferred. I am certainly against such a course, because it undermines efficiency. As I said, if you want 200, choose the first 400 from among the 1,000 and declare them as eligible for appointmten .Out of that four hundred you select according to rotation.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

One more word about the recommendation in the Report of the Committee for which I assumed the responsibility—that is about the aided schools affair. I would very briefly refer to that. I was responsible for the recommendation of the majority that, if communal representation is conceded in the case of departmental school masters, then that should be taken into account in the matter of aided schools also. That Mr. MacAlpine has supported my position can be seen from the Report which I believe my friends will be kind enough to read. If communal representation is taken into consideration in regard to departmental schools, the suggestion has been made that it should not be applied in the case of aided schools. My argument for including the aided schools is this. The aided schools, especially the Malayalam aided schools, are practically run with Government grants. I believe Mr. Statham will concede that. If a school is established in a particular place, the management gets the monopoly. No other school is established there and, after all, where is the justification for making it communal? Mr. MacAlpine admits that these aided institutions are run on communal lines. I do not want communal representation there, but I do not at the same time want a particular community to be in a position to deprive other communities from running denominational schools. Let there be a competitive examination so far as the aided schools are concerned. Let the Department or the Public Service Commission, if it is to be appointed, prepare a list of candidates in accordance with their merit. Let the Director of Public Instruction issue licenses to these men as teachers. It should be insisted upon that only these licensed teachers should be entertained in the aided schools. But now the teachers are first entertained by the management and licenses are issued to these teachers.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Order, order. Now, the leader or any member of the Independent Party may speak. I find two gentlemen, Mr. A. Easwara Pillai and Mr. Pacode A. Narayana Pillai standing up. As I am informed that both of them belong to a particular party, it is for those gentlemen to come to an agreement as to which of them should speak. I believe Mr. Narayana Pillai is the leader of the Independent Party?

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Valavanked*): Yes, Sir.

Sir, the question of public service in Travancore and the clamour of the various communities for a place therein is a question which is bristling with very many difficulties. It is liable to be misunderstood and it is also liable to be mis-handled, so that one has to be very circumspect and very very careful in dealing with the question.

At the very outset, I want it to be understood that I, for my part, am quite prepared to do justice to all the communities according to their standing and merit. Now, we have been treated to a very interesting discussion on the question of public service in Travancore. Now, Sir, what is wrong with the public service in Travancore? I fear that we have been approaching this question from a wrong perspective. The real difficulty regarding the recruitment to the public

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. Pacode A. Narayana Pillai.]

service arises from this circumstance. Some years ago, say a quarter of a century ago, the area of recruitment was rather limited. Probably on account of certain traditions and historical causes, the area of recruitment was confined to certain communities alone. But on account of a very enlightened and progressive policy pursued by our benign Government for the last quarter of a century and more and thanks to the fact that the education in this period has spread far and wide, the area of recruitment has become very very wide, so much so, that with the limitations imposed upon the requirements of public service, we find it impossible in practice to meet the claims of all the communities who are aspirants for places in the public service. That is the real difficulty.

It is true that some twenty-five years ago there were disabilities for certain communities. They could not get admission into the schools. That has been referred to in the Report also. So, these communities were behind all the other communities in point of education. But, Sir, I assert that all those disabilities have now been entirely removed. No obstacle is now thrown in the way of any particular community, let it be a community which is said to be the lowest in the social scale.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: You are repeating what other members have already given expression to.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): I submit that absolutely no disability exists in the matter of any community getting opportunities. So, there is no inequality of opportunities in the matter of getting oneself qualified for a place in the public service.

Sir, it is not by devising a method of communal representation at the cost of efficiency that we can successfully tackle this problem. That will never be a feasible method. The question was put as to what efficiency means. I say efficiency is efficiency. All those qualities in an individual which go to make him a successful public servant are comprehended in the term "efficiency". It is not academic qualification alone; it is not character alone. It is not technical qualification alone but it is all these qualities put together.

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*): Does it include honesty?

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): Certainly. It is that efficiency that is required and that has to be imposed as the only safe and sound method in the matter of recruitment to public service.

How to get out of this difficulty is the question. I offer some suggestions with regard to this matter. It is not by the Government attempting to satisfy all the communities in the State that we are going to solve this problem. If the Government were to attempt such a method, they will never be successful. On the other hand, what I would submit is that the remedy has to be sought for elsewhere.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: You have only three minutes more.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*) : First of all, I would submit that this public service should be made, as far as possible, least attractive. Now, when we compare the various occupations open to a man, both public service and other forms of service, we find that the public service offers the most attractive, the most remunerative, the most profitable place for an individual. I would submit that this is one reason why there is such a scramble, such an unseemly rush on the part of educated gentlemen to get a place in the public service.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : That does not arise, Mr. Narayana Pillai.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*) : Secondly, I would submit that the Government should try to tackle successfully the problem of unemployment in the country, especially the problem of the educated unemployment. They should try to launch more schemes for the industrialisation of the country, start industrial concerns either under the auspices of the Government or encourage private enterprise, if that is forthcoming. That will give a sort of relief, a diversion, as it were, and at least a portion of the best elements in the community will be drawn away from, and their attention will be diverted from, the public service, which is now the only field open to an educated man, to other forms of service.

Thirdly, Sir, I would suggest, in order to purify the public service, and to satisfactorily solve this problem, that the agency for the recruitment to the public service has to be thoroughly overhauled. The present method of leaving it to the discretion of the various heads of departments, who may or may not follow the dictates of their conscience and justice, is not a good method. That is not a scientific method. That is not a method which is found to be satisfactory in its actual working. I would like to talk at some length on this but unfortunately though a good deal of time was taken by the Honourable members at the beginning of the discussion,—

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : The member must withdraw his statement about the time taken by other members. Are you prepared to withdraw that statement, Mr. Narayana Pillai?

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*) : I withdraw that statement, Sir.

There is an important recommendation in the Report relating to the appointment of a Public Service Commission. I did not find many of my Honourable friends refer to that question.

RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR (*Nominated*) : Was it not due to the fact that there was no time for the members to come to that point which came last in the Committee's recommendations?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : I do not see how Mr. Paramesvara Aiyar is entitled to make any observation. It is not a personal explanation nor is it a question. So, Mr. Narayana Pillai need not answer that.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*) : One word with regard to the establishment of some agency, call it the Public Service

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. Pacode A. Narayana Pillai.]

Commission or some other commission. Whatever it is, it should be an impartial and independent body above all considerations of community and self-interest; it should be a body which will always uphold the principle of efficiency in the best interests of the State.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: The official member in charge will now speak.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Sir, the clock is going to strike five.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: The official member need not worry about that at all. He may have as much time as he wants.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Thank you, Sir; but I do not wish to take much time of the House. All that I wish to say is this. We have listened to as many as twenty-one speeches on this difficult and complicateed question of recruitment to public service in the course of these two days—twenty-one speeches setting forth, I think, twenty-one or even more points of view. I do not wish to add to the various opinions expressed here. When the Government received the Report of the Public Service Recruitment Committee, I must say that they were somewhat bewildered because they found that, out of the 12 members on the Committee, as many as 9 signed the Report with dissenting minutes. That means that at least ten different views, 9 dissenting minutes and one common view of the other three members, were expressed in that report. And now, after listening to the discussion on the floor of this House for these two days, I must admit that Government feel still more bewildered. They thought that this cloudy question would get clarified but, I am afraid, we are not anywhere nearer the solution of this problem today than we were yesterday morning.

As I said yesterday, when I made the motion for the supplementary grant, Government have not yet made up their mind on this question one way or the other. They wanted to know the views of the Honourable members of this House and they have had the views of as many as 21 members.

RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR (*Nominated*): Will the member say on behalf of Government that, seeing some of the members have not been able to express their opinion and the opinions of some other members have been half expressed, they will be permitted to send their opinion in a written form?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I disallow that question.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I can assure the Honorable members that, the views they have expressed on the floor of this House and they may express in other ways will all receive due consideration.

I do not wish to detain the House any longer; but I must remind the Honourable members of my motion. In all the heat and

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

enthusiasm generated during the last two days, the Honourable members may probably have forgotten my motion for a supplementary grant of a paltry sum of Rs. 245 for payment to the staff engaged by Mr. Thommen. I hope the Honourable Members will sink their communal differences on this question and vote for the Demand unanimously.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): I would like to know the assurance of the Chief Secretary on the subject before the demand is put to vote.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: You cannot put that question. The Chief Secretary has sat down.

The Demand was put to vote and unanimously carried. The grant was made.

The House rose at 3 past 5 and adjourned to meet again on Monday at 11 A. M.

K. MADHAVA KURUP,
Secretary to the Sri Mulam Assembly.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly